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VOL. XXIV NO. 117 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936 TWENTY PAGES

President Expounds Congress Policy

Remember The Big Issue

INDIA MUST WIN INDEPENDENCE

Jawaharlal's Appeal For United Front

Scenes reminiscent of the Civil Disobedience movement, when it was at its height, were witnessed on Friday evening, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, made his first speech after five years in Bombay at the Azad Maidan where over half a lakh of men, women and children had assembled to listen to India's leader.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO AZAD MAIDAN

Though the meeting was announced to be held at 6-30 in the evening, streams of people, belonging to all classes and communities, began pouring into the Maidan from all directions of the city since an early hour in the evening and by about 6 p.m. nearly fifty thousand people had assembled on the Dhobi Talao end of the Maidan.

ENTHUSIASM RUNS RIOT.

Enthusiasm was running riot and it was a very hard job for the hundreds of volunteers, both men and women, to control the crowd. By about 6-15 p.m. the whole of the Dhobi Talao end of the Maidan was a seething mass of humanity, which was pining to hear the President of the Congress, who seemed to vibrate fresh life and vigour.

It was interesting to note that representatives and leaders of all classes thronged to hear the President expound his views on the present Political situation.

In spite of previous arrangements, the volunteers found that it was not possible for them to cope up with the rush when the Congress President arrived.

THE RUSH AND CRUSH

There was a great rush for "Darshan" as soon as Pandit Nehru arrived and in the melee that ensued a woman volunteer is reported to have fainted, while another man had to be given immediate first aid.

As soon as he got upon the platform, the seething mass of humanity spontaneously got up in their seats to have a better look at the Congress President, but soon resumed their seats when Pandit Jawaharlal began his speech.

There was pin drop silence for an hour and a half, during which time he addressed the gathering on the Lucknow Congress and its outcome.

PRESIDENT INJURES LEG

Pandit Jawaharlal finished his lecture. There was then a rush towards the platform. There was stampede in which Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh, Mrs. Naidu and others "got crushed." Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who remarked that he loved to be amidst big crowds, got his leg slightly injured. It was nearly 20 minutes before the Congress President reached the car and drove away.

The Bombay National Guards and other men volunteer corps, the Gandhi Seva Sena and the women volunteers under Mrs. Safia Khan were in attendance.

MAMMOTH MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee welcoming Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to Bombay said that to-day was a proud day for the city, in that it had amidst its citizens, the Congress President, their beloved leader, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who was paying a visit to Bombay after five years. Like Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad, the very name of Pt. Jawaharlal made people go mad with enthusiasm. The regard and love that the citizens of Bombay had for Pt. Jawaharlal was witnessed in the morning when the citizens gave him one of the most unprecedented receptions that was ever witnessed in the city. The very meeting where thousands had assembled was enough evidence of the people's love and regard for the present Congress President. The speaker congratulated the citizens of Bombay in their having kept up the best traditions of the city.

BRINGS NEW SPIRIT.

Speaking as a Corporator, the speaker was ashamed to say that, while thousands on thousands of people had joined in the reception to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Bombay Municipal Corporation had not agreed to present him with a civic address. (Shame). The Corporation, the speaker was convinced, had not performed its civic duty in refusing to present an address, and had stultified itself. Wherever the Congress President went, whether to cities or to small villages, the reception accorded to him was as rousing as the one he received in the morning. The love and regard that the country had for Pt. Jawaharlal was evident from the fact that he had been elected the President of the Congress for the second time. The arrival of Panditji had created a new spirit in the city and he was sure that the spirit would remain and the citizens would carry out the message that would be delivered to them by the Congress President.

OVATION TO JAWAHAR

There was continued applause when Pandit Jawaharlal rose to deliver his speech. Slogans were raised and a few people tried to rush nearer the platform to hear the Congress President better, though special loud speaker arrangements had been made by the Chicago Radio Co., It was some time before the Congress president could commence his speech.

In the course of his speech Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the audience had heard that he was coming to the city after five years. Whenever he paid a visit to Bombay he felt happy, be-

(Continued on Page 7).

ARABS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

Strike Committee Decides On Mass Civil Disobedience

JERUSALEM, May 15

A Mass Civil Disobedience movement has been inaugurated by manifesto of the Arab Strike Committee, urging the Arabs to refuse to pay taxes.—Reuter

One Killed And 9 Injured Sequel To Opening Fire On Mob

JAFFA, May 15.

One Arab was killed and nine injured in a clash with police after prayers at a mosque. The police tried with rifle-butts to break up an advancing mob of 1,000 Arabs who were armed with sticks and stones but were unsuccessful and then fired four rounds.

The situation was quiet in the evening.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL FROM LEAGUE

GENEVA, May 15.

Guatemela has given notice of her intention to withdraw from the League. The reasons have not yet been disclosed. The letter of explanation is on the way.—Reuter.

FRANC SCARE SUBSIDES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, May 15.

The franc devaluation scare was temporarily subsided. Nothing sensational is now expected to happen until the new Government assumes office on June 1, apart from any sudden unexpected developments.

CONGRESS MASS CONTACT COMMITTEE

KARACHI, May 15

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, convenor of the Mass Contact Committee of the Indian National Congress, has issued a circular to the District Congress Committees asking them to supply all information, to the respective Provincial Congress Committees, regarding mass contact work and formulate their views in light of the questionnaire contained in the circular.—United Press.

GERMANY'S CURRENCY PROBLEM

Nazi Finance Minister On Just Distribution Of Raw Materials

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, May 15.

Germany's colonial problem cannot be solved by the policy of open door enabling her to buy raw materials, declared Finance Minister, Count Vonkrosigk, addressing a gathering of economists.

He declared that Germany's currency problem could only be helped if she was able to buy certain quantity of raw materials in her own currency. He said that rebuilding of world economy was dependent on the just solution of the problem of distribution of raw materials.

Madras 'Varsity Vice-Chancellor

MADRAS, May 15.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was elected to-day to act as Vice-Chancellor of Madras University during the absence of Mr. Little-Hailes, on leave.—A.P.

Herr Hitler has decided to postpone his reply to the British memorandum in view of the present uncertainty of international situation.

Fresh Indo-Jap Trade Pact?

Govt. Of India To Discuss Preliminaries With Consul-General

SIMLA, May 15.

It is understood that the Consul-General for Japan is coming to Simla from Calcutta in the course of next week when the opportunity will be taken to discuss with him all preliminaries connected with negotiations for a fresh Trade Agreement between India and Japan in the place of the existing protocol, due to expire in February, 1937.

The personnel of the Japanese delegation to negotiate the agreement have not yet been decided but the delegation itself is expected here in the middle of July.

The Government of India, therefore, is already preparing its material, particularly as regards the working of the quota system under the existing agreement.—A. P.

Blum Repudiates Idea Of Avenging Persecution Of Socialists

(Special Cable).

PARIS, May 15.

M. Leon Blum in his speech at the American Club, probably his last speech before assuming Premiership, warmly repudiated the idea that French Socialists sought war with Nazi Germany to avenge the persecution of their comrades.

He said, "The experiment we are going to try needs internal peace, and still more external peace."

MADRAS, May 15.

A Trichinopoly message says that two persons died and some were injured in an affray between two parties in a village two miles from Trichinopoly.—A.P.

POLISH CABINET RESIGNS

Sequel To Demand For Stronger Action Against Communists

WARSAW, May 15.

The Koscialkowskis Cabinet which held office since last October resigned as a result of dissension in Government ranks, the military section of which is demanding stronger line against alleged Communist tendencies in the country.

Gen. Slawijskladkowski, Under-Secretary for War, has been asked to form a new Government.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF CHINESE CUSTOMS

NANKING, May 15.

China has sent a strong note to Japan, protesting against extensive smuggling in North China and alleging that the Japanese authorities had connived at it.

The Note demands the cessation of Japanese interference with Customs in North China and urges that steps should be taken to check the activities of Japanese and Korean smugglers.—Reuter.

Jap Plea For Increasing Troops In North-China

TOKIO, May 15

Announcing its concern at the menace of Communist troops and the activities of anti-Japanese organisations in the Peiping-Tientsin area a War Office communique says:—

It has been decided to increase the troops of Japanese garrisons in North China. Authorities declare that the step does not mean Japanese violation of China's sovereignty or invasion of the rights of foreign powers.—Reuter.

Fight For Civil Liberties

Congress President Talks To Indian Progressive Group

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, gave a talk to the member of the Indian Progressive group on Friday night at the Green's Hotel. Several Indian young men who were members of the Group were present, while a few of the European Progressive Group who had been invited, were also present. Among Congressmen present at the meeting were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and Gunvantlal Hatheesingh

OBJECT OF GROUPS

Mr. Jasdanvalla, Vice-President of the Group, in introducing the distinguished speaker to the members assembled stated that he extended a cordial and hearty welcome to the Congress President. Pt. Nehru, who was the foremost politician in the country to-day.

Speaking about the Group, he said that it was a group of progressive young Indian men who wanted to study and understand things in general. They had not formed any definite views on anything nor did they hold any definite views on any subject. They wanted to study and understand. They also wanted to see if better understanding could be brought about between Indians and Europeans.

JAWAHAR'S REPLY

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his talk to those assembled said that he did not know what subject he had to speak on especially when the Group had not definitely made up its mind on any subject. It was **certainly a good desire to study** and understand things, and the Pandit hoped that it would lead to good results, thought it might be very late in life.

Speaking generally, the Pandit said that big things had been happening in the world that the people had got accustomed to it and did not pay any particular attention to it while thirty years ago very serious notice would have been taken if anything big had happened as were happening to-day. The period since 1914 had witnessed more revolutionary changes than any period before. Several World Conferences had been held to solve problems which were facing the world. The speaker referred to the World Economic Conference that was held a few years ago when experts from all countries met and tried to bring about a solution to the economic problems that were facing the world. Although all of them passionately desired to get at some solution, they could not succeed. Everyone talked of economic catastrophes and yet none could show a way to escape from them.

THE PROBLEM OF PROBLEMS.

India was one of the major problems of the world. Looking at it from a long perspective, the speaker said, the historian of 100 years hence would write that the two great problems of the present century were China and India. These two problems were far more important than the present European problems. There were isolated problems all over the world, like the racial problem or the religious problem, the economic problem or the problem of any country in particular. But

(Continued on Page 7).

No Socialism In Congress Resolutions

JAWAHAR REMOVES MISCONCEPTIONS

Agrarian Question—India's Greatest Problem

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, gave an interview to the Press in Bombay, for nearly an hour and a half on Friday afternoon. About 25 newspapermen were present.

REPLY TO SHROFF.

The interview began with a reference to the statement of Mr. A. D. Shroff criticising the references to Socialism in Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's Presidential Address at the Lucknow Session.

Panditji said that the zamindari and capitalist systems were bound to collapse. As to when, that would happen, was a question of time.

A COMPROMISE.

Regarding expropriation of private property, Panditji said that there could be a mutual agreement between a Socialist State and the Capitalists and landed classes. They could be compensated to some extent, though not in full.

UPHEAVALS INEVITABLE.

But there might be upheavals which could not be checked by human power and the present social order was tending in that direction. Everything would have to be re-arranged all over again, when the new order came into being. Socialism was the embodiment of complete democracy and in a Socialist State no one would have any grievance against another.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

He did not agree that Socialism would result in inertia and laziness, because the masses were assured of security. He quoted the example of Soviet Russia.

The object of Socialism and Communism was to bring about a change in human habits, instincts, desires and urges. The whole atmosphere should be changed in this direction.

EXPROPRIATION QUESTION.

Giving his views on expropriation Panditji said that people with property were practising exploitation. If this system meant the exploitation of one individual by another, then it should be changed lock, stock and barrel. If a man of private property did not want to exploit another man, he would have no complaint against such a person.

There was no lack of wealth in this world and if there was no exploitation of one class by the other there would not be much need for Socialism.

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM.

Asked about the difference between Communism and Socialism, he said that so far as the final objective was concerned, there was not much difference between Socialism and Communism. In Communism, each person would take what he needed, while in Socialism one would get according to what he did.

Scientific Socialism could be defined as Marxism. The British Socialist Party, the German Social Democrats and other Continental Socialists were Marxists in the sense that they expected things to happen by the process of Determinism, while they remained passive spectators of social collapse. The Communists thought, on the other hand, that the movement towards such a collapse should be given a push. It was difficult to say, who was a Socialist. There was a belief that full democracy might never be attained. The Communists believed that failure of democracy was not due to the Democrats themselves, but was due to the opposition of vested interests by undemocratic methods. The German Social Democrats completely collapsed owing to their exceeding weakness. Social Democracy had no place in present-day Europe.

LOOK FOR IT IN MY BOOK.

A Pressman remarked that Mahatma Gandhi said that he was a Socialist, Sir Cowasji Jehangir favoured Socialism, and Pandit Jawaharlal also favoured Socialism. What was the difference?

Panditji referred to Sir Cowasji's Socialism and said, "His Socialism is very far from mine." (Laughter).

As for Gandhiji's Socialism, it was somewhat vague. He said he had discussed about it in his Autobiography. Gandhiji's Socialism could be called more humanitarianism than Scientific Socialism. Gandhiji had a very strong desire to benefit the under-dog. In fact, it was his "companionate" desire to serve the interests of the masses, but his Socialism seemed to be vague.

NEED FOR POLITICAL POWER.

To a question regarding the Socialist programme in the country, Panditji said that he wanted to win over the Congress and the country to the Socialist programme. But he had no desire to do anything by way of forcing the issue. It would create many difficulties in the way of the Congress working as a joint front. But economic problem in India could not be solved, he thought, by any other way than by Socialism. The greatest problem in India was the land problem. But no problem could be solved unless the country had political power.

NO EXPLOITATION IN IT.

In the fight for political power, he wanted the co-operation of all elements in the country that wanted political power for India. All the anti-imperialist forces should co-operate, though they might be opposed to his views on Socialism. There was no question of his exploiting others, who joined him in this fight, nor of their exploiting him. There was nothing behind the scenes on this question and that was why he openly gave expression to his views in his Presidential Address at Lucknow. Except for his speech, there was not the faintest suspicion of Socialism in any of the Congress resolutions at Lucknow. There was a conflict on the political plane, but it was not on the Socialist plane. He wanted to tell them frankly of his personal views. Having told them so, he wanted to concentrate largely on the political issue before the country, on the development of the radical mentality and on the expose of stress being laid

(Continued on Page 7).

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted:—A Hindu Educated Girl from an aristocratic family for a highly educated and established handsome youth of 24 years of respectable family. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with photos. Box No. 6150, "Bombay Chronicle".

8. LOST AND FOUND.

Reward Rs. 5. One holdall marked H.B.S. and tarpentin dropped on Road on 12th between Wada and and Thana. If found communicate to:— H. B. Shevde, 175, Hindoo Colony, Dadar. (6147).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for post of Lecturer in French, M.T.B. College, Surat. Apply immediately stating minimum salary. (3191).

Wanted M.A., or B.Sc., B.T. with Mathematics Principal. Must know Gujarati. Apply before 23rd instant to Box No. 6119, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted B.T.'s, S.T.C.'s, M.A.'s and competent graduates strong in English, Science, Gujrati, Marathi and Sanskrit to teach the high school classes on a reasonable salary. Apply Principal Sirdar High School, 379, Lamington Road. (3196).

Wanted a Principal for Ramjas First Grade College, Delhi. A first Class M.A. in English competent to teach up to the M.A. class and with administrative capacity and experience will be preferred. Apply to The Secretary, Ramjas College Society, Anand Parbat, Delhi. (6113).

Wanted M.B.B.S. Doctors, Mahomedan preferred. Salary 200|250. Government post Mechanical Engineers experienced (Diesel Oil Engines), B.A., B.T., S.T.C., Teachers. Apply G. M. Dalal, 14, Hamam Street, Raja Bahadur Mansion, 2nd Floor, Fort. (6140).

Wanted Doctors, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S., salaries Rs. 250, Mahomedan preferred. Foreign Government—Graduate Secretary (Gujrati), Mechanical Engineer, experienced (Diesel Engines), B.A., B.T., S.T.C. Teachers. Apply Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, 2nd Floor. (6148).

B. C. I. Bank, Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Superintendents and Special Superintendents in all the Districts of Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100—20—300 and Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. respectively with Establishment and Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials: —C. A. Panchal, Esq., F.F.S., M.S.D.S. and S.T.B. (Lond.) Corporate Certified Public Secretary, Costing, Accountant and Statistician, Provincial Superintendent, Bank Road, Dharwar. (6151).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

A matron, Hindu, elderly, without encumbrances, of respectable family, for juvenile boarders of the Hewett Kshattriya School, Benares. Working knowledge of English and at least one of the vernaculars essential. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem with unfurnished quarters. An extra allowance will be given if she is competent to teach junior classes. Applications should reach the Principal by 1st June 1936 accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned. (3194).

Wanted for the Schools of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, Male and Female graduate and under-graduate teachers. B.T.s, S.T.C.s, and those with Drawing and Sports qualifications preferred. Graduates strong in English, French, Sanskrit, and History-Geography only required. Write with 9 pies postal stamps before 25th May, 1936, for prescribed forms of application to be submitted before 1st June, 1936. Applications not in the prescribed forms will not be considered. Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. (3179).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let flat, Tata Mansion, Altamont Road. Apply Mr. Nadir Tata on premises. (6101).

To Let: Well Ventilated and lighted Blocks and half blocks with all conveniences. Rents moderate. Chitnis Building, Wadia Street, Tardeo. Apply fourth floor. (6132)

Andheri Murazbanabad Road, westerly facing, 88A, bungalow, first floor, for big family, accommodation for sub-let. Apply Navajbai M. Contractor. 8 Nowroji Vakil Street, Grant Road. (6145).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let Airy Rooms, for Office use in York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (6139).

44. MEDICAL.

Piles. If not cured by thousands of remedies, blood does not stop flowing from them, you wish life-long cure within 3 days. See personally C. V. Salayawala, Piles Specialist, corner Dadiseth Agiyari Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (6093).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Enrolments Proceeding for Specialized Diploma Courses, (oral or through post) in Accountancy, Banking, Companies Secretaries, Insurance, General Commerce and Pitman's Shorthand, Alexandra College of Commerce, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6123)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6088).

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers, Overseers through Postal instruction. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (6092)

A High School on Public School Basis Shuklatirtha opening 8th June, 1936 conducted under supervision and guidance of Charotar Education Society. Ideals suitable to modern India. Up-to-date equipment. Excellent situation. Far from noise and bustle. Commanding a fine view of the Narmada. Individual attention. Formation of character. Opportunities for all-sided development at a modest cost, Rs. 300|- a year. Good messing arrangement. Well-qualified, trained experienced staff, Scouting, Music, Physical training, Swimming Boating, Excursions. Accommodation limited. Apply for prospectus and application forms to the principal, Narmada High School, Shuklatirtha (via: Ankleshwar). (6129).

F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.—The new classes will begin from 11th June. The following courses are taught:—1. Three years' Higher Grade Mechanical Engineering Course, including Electrical Wiremen's Course; 2. Three years' Automobile Engineering Course; 3. Three years' Carpentry Course; 4. Two years' Mechanical Apprentice Course; 5. Two years' Automobile Apprentice (Motor-Mechanics) Course; 6. One year's Electrical Wiremen's Course; 7. One year's Additional Courses of Automobile Engineering and Motor-Mechanics for those who have passed the Higher Grade Mechanical Engineering and Mechanical Apprentice Courses respectively. Hostel accommodation is available for limited number of students. Applications for admission are received up to 11th June. For Prospectus containing admission forms and full particulars apply to the Superintendent with 1 1|4 anna post stamps. (3175)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books on Sale. A. B. C. and Bentley's Code. Secondhand Ghirardis Books on Radio Course. Apply:— The Lakhami Book Depot, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (6138).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

A well-established Indian Paint Manufacturing Company wants influential Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Apply with references. Box No. 6152, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Selling Agent for our Swadeshi "Bharat" lamps made in India. Apply to the Bharat Electric Bulb Works, Ltd., 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta. (6008).

Wanted Share Selling Agents on Rs. 60 per month all over India, Burma & Ceylon. Apply to the Popular Playing Card & Calendar Co., Ltd., 57, Simla Street, Calcutta. (3150).

A leading progressive and liberal Indian Life Office wants 2 paid organisers in Bombay and Suburbs. Only those with influence need apply. Gujaratis preferred. Apply Box No. 3189, "Bombay Chronicle".

One of the Big Five Indian Life Offices invites applications for their Ahmedabad Chief Agency which is about to fall vacant shortly. Only influential persons capable of guaranteeing business need apply to Box No. 3193, "Bombay Chronicle".

A progressive and leading Indian Life Office wants paid District Organisers at Bulsar, Surat, Baroda, Broach, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Mehasana, Palanpur, Godhra and Dohad. Only those having good family connections and education need apply sharp. Excellent remuneration offered. Apply Box No. 3188, "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

103. LIVE STOCK.

Airdale puppies. Born 26-4-36. Cheap at 75 (male), 60 (female) including champion pedigree and registration. Daver, W.I.C. Petrol Installation, Wadala, Bombay, 15. (6134).

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Soda Factory a going concern—with up to date machineries. Owner retires. A good chance for investors in business. Box No. 6149, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sea-shell Right side, called Shunkh, means Wealth, all kinds of happiness Rs. 100, 500, 2,000 Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Sleater Rd., Grant Road. (6080).

Wanted articles direct from manufacturers for sale on commission basis. Please communicate with samples, Box No. 6144, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

THE SWISS ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to inform their valued clients and the public that the Acting Management of the Company has been entrusted to Mr. N. C. WAY and that their business will be carried on as usual.

3199.

(NOTICE.)

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned at all times was and is the sole proprietor of the business carried on in the name of Messrs. Parshotumdas and Co., doing business of export and import at 195-197 Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1936.

VRAJLAL SHAMJI GANDHI.

3192.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th MAY, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Bank, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1936.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bomaby, 14th May, 1936.

3195.

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Public Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force. Full particulars as regards qualifications, course of training, etc. will be found in this office Notice No. 6145/177 dated the 8th May, 1936, published at pages 793 & 794 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I. of the 14th instant.

Intending applicants should forward their applications so as to reach this Office on or before the 1st June, 1936, giving all the particulars called for in the aforesaid notice.

No applications which does not give the required particulars will be considered.

J. W. ROWLAND,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Divisions.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 14th May, 1936.

3187.

SHA HURGOVAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the undersigned on or before MONDAY, THE 1ST JUNE, 1936, from High Caste Hindu male students, who have passed their School Leaving Examination or such other Examinations as would qualify them for prosecuting their studies further in Technical subjects at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the subjects of Science, Medicine, Veterinary Science and such subjects as are taught at the Bombay School of Art and who desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means. Applications from those who want to study for the ARTS AND COMMERCE DEGREES OF THE UNIVERSITY are NOT invited this year.

As admission is refused after certain dates by various institutions and Colleges, applicants desiring to prosecute their studies in the Institutions and Colleges teaching the subjects mentioned above should submit their applications direct to the authorities concerned in due time and also apply to this office on the prescribed form and intimate immediately when admission is obtained from:

Printed forms of applications can be had by sending an envelope containing applicant's full address with one anna postage or on personal application.

APPLICANTS ARE STRICTLY FORBIDDEN FROM BRINGING ANY PRESSURE OR RECOMMENDATION PERSONALLY ON THE TRUSTEES BY LETTERS OR OTHERWISE VIOLATION OF THIS WILL BE A DISQUALIFICATION.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

Sha Hurgovan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office: Corner Pinjrapole Street, Bombay 4.

(3126)

NOTICE.

The TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held on THURSDAY, the 28th May, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1936, and to declare Dividends on First Preference, Second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dinsha K. Daji as a Director.
3. To elect a Director in place of The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., C.B.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th May to SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
A. R. DALAL,
Director.

Bombay, 13th May, 1936.

NOTE—If Dividends on Shares as recommended by the Directors are passed at the Meeting, they will be paid on and after Monday; the 15th June, 1936 to those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 28th May, 1936.

3198

Public Notices.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Unique Assurance Co. Ltd. of Calcutta, informs the public with pleasure that Mr. JUGAL KISHORE PARIKH has been appointed Bombay Branch Manager from 1-5-1936 in place of Mr. M. P. Warty who is retiring.

3200.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

(Suit No. 537 of 1935)

HORMUSJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY and another ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
EVA BREWIN and others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 18th February, 1936, the following immovable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, the property at Lonavla on THURSDAY, 4th June, 1936, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) and the property at Poona on Wednesday 1st July 1936 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) respectively.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I

ALL that piece of land with the dwelling houses thereon and situate at Mouje Lonavla, Taluka Mawal in the district of Poona in the Registration Sub District of Mawal being a part of Survey No. 83, containing by admeasurement 2 acres 21 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. II

ALL that piece of land with the building and structures standing thereon situate at Vanori Cross Road at Poona and bearing No. 4 in the books of the Cantonment Magistrate and situate in the Middle Road Cantonment of Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LALA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1936.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of SITARAM BHAI RELE, a widower, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at 34-G, Mughbhat Cross Lane, Girgaum, Bombay No. 4, outside the Fort of Bombay, working as a Draftsman in the Office of the Chief Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Rly., Bombay, ... Deceased.

Keshav Sitaram Rele the only son of the abovenamed Deceased Sitaram Bhai Rele of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mughbhat Cross Lane, Motabhoy House, outside the Fort of Bombay, unemployed ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 15th day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary, and Senior Master.

K. K. DASTUR.

The 15th day of May, 1936.
Messrs. JOSHI AND COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3203

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. WINIFRED ELLEN SLADE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement, covenant or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 3190 (three thousand one hundred ninety) square yards or thereabouts situate at Palli Hill, Danda in the Collectorate of Thana Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora and district of Thana registered under Survey No. 251 and non-agricultural survey No. 96 in Danda Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Palli Hill Road, on or towards the West by the land of Hillario Antonio de Silva and others on or towards the North by the land of Ruttonji Pallonji Mistry and on or towards the South by a private road belonging to the Bombay Land and Building Co. Ltd. and assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under survey No. 12 (b)/2447 and entry No. 3133.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

SALE WILL BE HELD ON SITE.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY, SITUATE AT GHATKOPER AND KIROL.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Damji Shamji and with the consent of the Mortgagees Messrs Hussonalli Allarakhia and Ahmed Hussonalli Allarakhia, and in pursuance of an order of the Insolvency Court, dated 14th April, 1936, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th May, 1936, at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.) at the premises the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and the Mortgagees in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghatkoper and Kirol in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla Taluka Salsette in the Island Jillah Thana. The said pieces bear the following numbers:—the one situate at Ghatkoper bears entry No. 246, Survey No. 173, Falni No. 1, Pot Hissa No. 15 in admeasurement 11 Gunthas, assessment eight annas three pies; the piece situate at Kirol being Gavthan, bears no Entry No. or Survey No., admeasuring 1 Guntha. The said two pieces being situate near each other form one whole piece which is surrounded by a compound wall and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by a Public Tank, on or towards West by the Chemur Road, on or towards the North by the property of Thakersey Mulji and on or towards the South by the property of Mathuradas Ramdas. The said piece is entered in the records of the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality under A Ward, House No. 19.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUNDER VILLAS AT LOUISA POINT, MATHERAN.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee (1) the above bungalows with out houses denoted as Plot No. 66 about 2 acres, 32 gunthas and (2) the furniture therein will be sold by Public Auction at the Official Assignee's Office, Bombay, on FRIDAY, 22nd May, 1936, at 12-30 noon.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Household Furniture, Godrej, Chubb and Milner safes, Singer Machine, A. C. Fans, H.M.V. Gramopohone, Portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, etc.

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Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY LUXURIOUS FURNITURE BILLIARD TABLES, ETC., SUITABLE FOR PALACES AND BUNGALOWS AND ALSO RICH TAPESTRY, FURNITURE HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th and 23rd instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) and TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 17th and 24th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the workshop of Messrs. E. Wimbridge & Co., Sleater Road, Grant Road, a large variety of luxurious and plain furniture of old E. Wimbridge & Co., consisting of drawing room suites, cupboards, wardrobes, cabinets, show cases, zoondah cupboards, teapoys, writing tables, full size Billiard Tables, Grand-Father Clock, bedsteads, artistic three-mirrored Dressing Tables, Dressing Chests of Drawers, Settees, one lot panels, very rich open-carved sideboard, carved screen, vineered bed room furniture, etc., also furniture hardware, rich tapestry, glass plates, coloured tiles, polish papers, screws, handles, springs, locks, linings, etc. etc.

Catalogues are ready and furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY IN THE WELL-KNOWN VERSOWA SUBURB OF BOMBAY.

Sale of valuable immovable property at Versowa (near 4 Bungalows) at Andheri on B.B. & C.I. Rly. line on SUNDAY, the 24th May, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from S. R. Bhownagri Esq., Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Rustomji S. Bhownagri.

ALL that piece of Government Leasehold land admeasuring about 7400 Sq. Yds. together with the bungalow, dwelling house and all other buildings standing thereon, part of Survey No. 85 in the Village of Versowa otherwise called Versowa in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Fayne & Co., Attorneys for the Administrator, at their office at 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

P. S.: There are three wells and water pipe arrangement in the property.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.
AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE AND SHED OF THE COMPRESSED FUEL AND BYE PRODUCTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 16th day of May 1936 at 2-30 P.M (S.T.) by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hiralal Harjivandas Narialwalla, the Proprietor of the Compressed Fuel & Bye Products and Manufacturing Badami Coal at Tank Bunder on B. Port Trust Land, all the Stock in Trade of the said firm including:

One Oil Engine of 24 H.P., One Boiler, One Mixer, Cooker, Grinder, Screen, Pressing Machine, Bags of Raw Materials and Badami Coal, One Shed and Constructions, Implements Etc.

Terms:—25 Per cent. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Hyland Co. of complete Bunglow Furniture, Godrej double mirror door steel Cabinet, Godrej, Milner and Chubb Safes, Electric Cabinet Gramophone, Singer foot machine, Remington portable typewriter, Zunda Cabinet, Chesterfield sets, Hall carpets, etc.

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FARES
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2nd £103-18
1st Cabin £142-10.
Tourist £93-12

Rates vary according to the class and accommodation of Atlantic Line steamers

For Motor Ships of the Japan-Europe Service 1st £12-16 and 2nd £13-12 additional.

Rates provide free transportation between Bombay and Colombo by N. Y. K. Bombay Line, otherwise by Rail or Outside line steamer at an extra of £7-0 1st class and £4-0 2nd class each way.

For further particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lloyds Bank Bldgs., Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 22041, Telegrams "YUSEN"

JAWAHARLAL VISITS SITE OF 1st CONGRESS SESSION

(Continued From Page 20)

Meherally, Mrs. Perin Captain, Raja Bahadur Govindlal, Mr. Haji Sadeek Khatri, Mr. Motichand Kapadia, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Hukerikar, Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. V. B. Karnik, and other members of the Reception Committee of the A. I. T. U. C.

The volunteers of the Bombay National Guards and the Gandhi Seva Sena and volunteers under Mrs. Safia Khan rendered great service in keeping the crowds back.

Goes To "A" Ward Office

Punditji then drove to the office of the "A" (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee, in the company of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, where he was garlanded by Mr. S. A. Brelvi. Garlands were also offered on behalf of other institutions.

The car wended its way from there towards Bhuleshwar where even more crowds stood awaiting the Pundit's arrival.

At Juma Masjid the Dawa Bazaar Merchants' Association and the Govindasram offered him welcome. At Mulji Jetha Market the car again halted and the President was garlanded by the Surji Vallabhdas Market Union, the Jain Swayamsevak Mandal.

More Garlands

At the Bullion Exchange, Punditji was garlanded by the Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, and at the Jhaveri Bazaar, by the Sree Mahajan Association and the Diamond Merchants' Association. At the Marwari Bazaar, the Cotton Brokers' Association and the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union offered him welcome. At the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the "C (Bhuleshwar) Ward District Congress Committee, offered him welcome.

On the way in Bhuleshwar, a novel mode of garlanding the President was adopted. As the car in which Punditji was driving, halted a child suspended in a cradle, descended along a wire and garlanded the somewhat surprised Punditji.

Garlands were offered here on behalf of the Swadeshi Market Merchants, Bharat Mitra Mandal, Grain and Seeds Brokers' Staff Union, Bombay Jhariwala Assn., Bombay Commission Agents' Association, The Jain Volunteer Corps, the Maharashtra Volunteer Corps, the Sourashtra Volunteers Corps, the Kapola Vyayam Mandir and the Halal Lohanu Mandal.

At C. P. Tank, the Gurdwara Sikh Sangh garlanded the President.

As the garlands were piling up, a special car was engaged to which they were transferred.

Railway Police and Congress Volunteers co-operated in controlling the large crowds at the Victoria Terminus Station.

Pandit Jawaharlal next visited the Vithal Sadan, Congress House.

Completely entangled in garlands and wreaths Pandit Jawaharlal, got out of the car by jumping out.

Takes Breakfast.

He had breakfast here mainly consisting of fruits. He was received by the officials of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and was garlanded by the representatives of the Congress Free Hospital, the College of Ophthalmology, H. B. Free Ophthalmological Hospital and the Brahmin Bhagini Samaj. He was also garlanded by Girgaum District Congress Com- Mr. P. R. Lele on behalf of the mittee.

He spent half-an-hour at the Congress House, during which Punditji visited the Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Hall on the second floor, and went up the terrace and stood under the National Flag flying lustily in the wind blowing from the Chowpatty Sea. The crowd below cheered him as he stood there in the hot sun for a while and after obliging the cameramen, Punditji came down and drove towards his residence, Warden Road.

Visits G. T. Hostel.

On his way, it may be said, the President's official programme had commenced, when his car veering left near the Gowalia Tank Maidan, pulled up at the Goculdas Tejpal Hostel Building, where fifty years ago, the first session of the Indian National Congress was held.

That building stood desolate now the hostel and school having closed for the vacation. A bewildered servant responded to the knocking at the door, and those who were in charge of the building were equally taken unawares at the surprise visit of the President, who was accompanied by Mr. K. F. Nariman. For a moment, the Pandit looked round the Central in which the delegates of the first Congress, met.

His silent tribute to the memory of the founders of the Indian National Congress paid, Punditji returned to his car and drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hutheesingh, where he will stay, while in Bombay.

In this connection, it is recalled that last year when Rajen Babu came to Bombay, his first public duty was his visit to Sir Dinshaw Wacha (since dead) who was the first living President of the Congress then.

Punditji paid a visit to Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji.

Meets N. F. T. U. Leaders.

Later in the day, Mr. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, representatives of the National Federation of Trade Unions, met the President and, it is understood, discussed the possibility of union between the two wings of the Trade Union Congress.

In the afternoon, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met the representatives of the Press in a conference.

Saturday's Programme

The following is Punditji's programme for to-day:—

9 a.m. (S.T.): Informal talks with the workers of the A.I.T.U.C. at Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel.

3-30 p.m. (S.T.): Informal Conference with Congress workers at Congress House.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya compound (Indian States' People's Conference).

9 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting in the suburbs.

Programme In Suburbs

The following is the programme of the Congress President in suburbs:—

Saturday (to-day), public lecture in the compound of Ville Parle Chhavni at Vile Parle, 9-15 p.m.

Monday (18th instant), public lecture at Bandra in the compound of the New Patker's Block, Bandra, 8 a.m.

Socialist Leader Arrives

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail which brought Pundit Jawaharlal.

Miss Padmaja Naidu (daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu) arrived by the same mail.

Gauba's Advice To Harijans

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 14.

Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., who made a short halt here yesterday when on his way to Delhi after completing his tour of Southern India, met and had talks here with several local Mahomedan leaders, prominent among them being Mr. A. E. H. Jaffer, ex-M.-L.A.

Speaking in a public meeting later on Mr. Gauba explained that he embraced Islam since he was not pleased with Hinduism. He stated that Islam gave most impartial treatment to all alike, and, therefore, advised the Harijans to embrace Islam rather than Christianity if at all they are bent on conversion.

Broach Electoral Roll Irregularities

(From A Correspondent.)
BROACH, (By Mail).

The provisional electoral rolls for Broach District are out. The lists for the City of Broach are incomplete in as much as neither the names of the streets nor the survey numbers or the Municipal house numbers of the voters have been mentioned. It is difficult to identify or trace a voter and it would be very difficult to detact impersonation at the time of polling.

The prices for the Broach lists when compared with Surat lists are heavy. A charge of an anna per page is levied in Broach whereas only half an anna per page is charged at Surat. The Government it is hoped will soon remove this disparity.

ALL-INDIA SRIMADEERSHIVA MAHASABHA.

(From A Correspondent.)
RAICHUR (Dn.) May 13.

The 12th session of the All-India Veerashaiva Conference will be held on 2nd and 3rd June under the presidentship of the Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli.

On that occasion Veerashaiva Young Men's Conference, Female (Mahila) Conference, and Industrial exhibitions will be held.

M/S SHALINI CINETONE
(KOLHAPUR)
Have great pleasure to announce that their first URDU MUSICAL

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Featuring:
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GUJARATI VERSION
Directed by:
HOMI MASTER

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A healthful contribution towards man's enjoyment . . . refreshment . . . and invigoration. *Beer at its Best*

2nd WEEK TRIUMPHANT of the FIRST AND ONLY REAL WAR INDIAN TALKIE IN HINDI.

"ALL QUIET ON THE MAHRATA FRONT"!

Real Battles with 180 guns!

Ancient and historic forts of
VISHALGAD
and
JINJI
actually bombarded and destroyed!

The Thrilling Historical Episode of
Mahrata Glory, Pomp and Bravery
with
Bala Saheb Yadao, Miss Sharda, Shalini, Madhavrao Joshi.

Three Shows To-day & Tomorrow 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

WELLINGTON CINEMA Dhobi Talao.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs

12 noon. Selection of Indian Music.

1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selection. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management).

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m. Light Music. Cooma Lakdawala.

7 p.m. Talk: Gujerati. "Columbus". By Kapila Khandwala.

7-15 p.m. Hawaiian Guitar Solos. G. N. Ghosh.

7-45 p.m. Commercial News.

8 p.m. Chanchal Kumari. In Hindustani songs.

8-30 p.m. News in Hindi.

8-40 p.m. Light Classical Music. Kha Saheb Vilayat Hussein.

9-30 p.m. News in English.

9-45 p.m. Talk: "Our Experiences of the flight from Bombay to Cape Town and back." By N. F. Dalal.

10 p.m. The Studio Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs, 49.10 metres, 6,109 kcs.

12-36 p.m. SB A Studio Programme by Messrs T. E. Bevan and Co., Ltd. ("Columbia" Recording).

B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. 'Favourite Comedy Songs', Intro: 'The Duck Song', 'The King's Navee'.

Turner Layton, 'Roadway of Romance'. 'These Foolish Things'.

Don Miguel and his Cuban Music. 'You've got the Wrong Rhumba'. 'Farewell, Sweet Senorita'.

The Rocky Mountaineers. 'The Sunset Trail', 'The End of the Caribou Trail'.

Bohemia Novelty Orchestra. 'The Wedding of the Rose'. 'Three Jolly Brothers'.

Godfrey Andolfi's Concert Orchestra. 'To an Oriental God'. Descriptive. (Yishma El).

Hildegarde Sings with Mantovani and Orchestra 'I Dream too Much'. 'Eeny Meeny Miney Mo'.

An Organ novelty by Sidney Torch. "When East Meets West". Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any).

1-36 p.m. Talk: "Memorable Incidents from the Past". By Bishnu Sarma.

2-6 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded.)

2-36 p.m. Talks:—(a) Household Hints. (b) Death of Satee. By Bella Halder.

5-36 p.m. Folk Song by Sailesh Data Gupta.

5-46 p.m. Talk: "Navigation Canals of Bengal and their utility"—By Khirode Chandra Das—Asst. Engineer, P.W.D.

6-6 p.m. Instrumental Music. Sankar Lal Pal—Dilruba Solo.

6-21 p.m. The World Tourists' Dairy, (being the first in the series of travels of Ram Nath Biswas). "The page of Afghanistan".

6-41 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Sreematy Binapany II.

6-56 p.m. Kamal Das Gupta.

7-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Betar Orchestra, conducted by Tarak Nath Dey.

7-51 p.m. SB News in English.

8-6 p.m. SB Bengali Sons. Sreematy Harimaty.

8-26 p.m. Sreematy Indubala.

8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in Bengali).

9-6 p.m. SB A Military Band Programme. The 1st Battn. The Devonshire Regiment.

10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (in English).

10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music by the 1st Bttn. the Devonshire Regiment.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340,136 metres, 882 kcs.

8-0 a.m. Time Signal. "Bhajan" Wilayat Khan of Delhi.

8-10 a.m. Malang Khan. Veena—Bhairon.

8-20 a.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Thumri.

8-30 a.m. Sardar Husain. Violin—Asa.

8-35 a.m. Wilayat Khan. "Teri justoju ne jala dia mujhe soz-i-ishq-i-majaz men, Girin dil peh mere with bijlian jo nihan thin parda-i-raz-men." (Niaz).

8-45 a.m. Talk: (Hindustani). "Self-Respect In Women." By Misdaq Abid Husain.

9-0 a.m. P. S. Mukherji Sarod—Bhairwin.

9-10 a.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Khayal and Thumri.

9-30 a.m. Haidar Husain Chughtai. Sitar—Asawri.

9-40 a.m. Wilayat Khan. "Chahiye achhon ko jitna chahiye, Yeh agar chahen to phir kia chahiye." (Ghalib).

9-50 a.m. Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi—Sindh Bhairwin.

6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Puria Dhansari.

6-10 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Khayal Purbi.

6-25 p.m. Karrar Husain. Jaltrang—Marwa.

6-35 p.m. Wilayat Khan. "Marte hain teri nargis-i-bimar dekh kar Jate hain ji se kis quadar azar dekh kar."—(Meer).

6-50 p.m. Iqbal Putli of Meerut. Bhajan, Naat and Ghazal.

7-10 p.m. Bhai Ghulam, Dilruba, P. S. Mukerji, Viola, Sabili, Tabla, (Aiman Kallian).

7-20 p.m. Wilayat Khan. "Itna to hua ah-i-shab-i-ghm ke asar se, Fitrat ka jigar phut baha chasm-i-sahar se' (Hafeez).

7-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Village Songs." By R. L. Mallick. Illustrated by Mohammad Ahsan.

7-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Marwari Nautch.

7-50 p.m. Iqbal Putli of Meerut. "Saz yeh keena-saz kia janen, Naz wale niaz kia janen."—(Dagh).

8-0 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Dadra.

8-10 p.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Kedara.

8-20 p.m. Wilayat Khan. "Kis shan se rahta hai Allah ka diwana, Andaz hain shahana saman gadayana."—(Hafeez).

8-30 p.m. Talk: (Hindustani): "Education of Girls." By Mulla Wahidi.

8-45 p.m. Iqbal Putli of Meerut. Thumri, Ghazal and Naat.

9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.

9-30 p.m. Time Signal News in English.

9-45 p.m. European Recorded Music.

10-10 p.m. Talk (English): "India's Cricket Ambassadors."

10-15 p.m. India Vs. M.C.C. at Lord's. A Commentary on the opening day's play. (A B.B.C. Relay).

10-30 p.m. Iqbal Putli of Meerut. Thumri, Dadra and Ghazal.

10-45 p.m. Karim Husain of Jaipur. Taran, Chatorang and Thumri.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Vaikuntharao Baburao Sukhtanker was put up before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon to-day under Section 12A of Act IV—87. The police alleged that he was the printer, publisher, and editor of "Vaibhav Supplement" and opening and closing bulletins of American features.

One Tatya Narayan Mane was arrested at 8 p.m. at Balaram Street on May 12 while selling newspaper sheets and bulletins containing information about the opening and closing figures of American and Liverpool cotton. Several news-sheets and bulletins were seized from him on a statement made by him one Shanker Ramchandra Shinde, alleged to be a news-paper agent, was arrested at the Lokamanya press, situated on the ground floor of Khatau Building. Khatau Wadi Charni Road. These two persons have been remanded till the 22nd of May.

The present accused, who is the Managing Proprietor of the Lokmanya press surrendered to the police and was released on a bail of Rs. 500.

The Magistrate ordered that he should continue on the same bail upto the 22nd May, 1936.

Ahmed Ismail, an Egyptian Muslim was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Mazgaon on various charges.

It was alleged that he was arrested at 3rd Peerkhan Street for being drunk and disorderly. Enquiries revealed that he had taken a Singer Sewing Machine on the instalment plan and pledged it to a Marwari in Sankli Street, he had hired some furniture from a dealer in Chukla Street and sold it. He was charged with rash driving by the Agripada Police and evaded going to Court. He was the complainant in a theft case against his servant but avoided going to the Police Station.

The accused was remanded to police custody till the 28th May.

A hidden treasure of Government currency notes valued at Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000, closed in a steel-box and buried underneath at Rahuri was reported to have been lost by Bhikan Ambir.

As a sequel to the abovementioned complaint Abdul Fattu and Shani Pedru Fitter were arrested by the Dongri Police yesterday and to-day.

Pending further police inquiries the accused were ordered to be remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

A reference to the sale of a couple of children was contained in the sensational allegations made before the Nagpada Police as a sequel to the arrest of Bhagoobai, hailing from Dhond, a Railway Junction, 50 miles from Poona.

Bagoobai was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded to Police custody for a period of 14 days, pending completion of inquiries with the moffusil police in this connection.

A passenger named Manbodh Dwarakha, while waiting for a train at Kurla, slipped his feet, lost his balance and fell on the railway track, thereby sustaining fatal injuries on his head yesterday.

He died in the J. J. Hospital soon after his admission.

The Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on the body ascribed his death to accidental fall.

Dagdoo Rama, arrested by the Byculla Police on Thursday night on a charge of circulating chits giving opening figure of the American cotton prices, was placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail till May 22.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

Two more witnesses were examined to-day in the case, in which, Abdullakhan Gulabkhan and Isaac Solomon Macmull are alleged to have assaulted Shahazadi Mirza, a cinema actress. The case is being heard before the IV Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

At the outset defence counsel again made a request, that the press should be prevented from publishing reports of this case.

The Magistrate remarked that publicity was the essence of an open trial and except under extraordinary circumstances the press could not be prevented from reporting a case. He also said that no innocent person need be afraid of publicity.

The Assistant Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital produced the Casualty Register of the hospital. He stated that entry No. 3348 dated the Third April 1936 was in the handwriting of Dr. P. V. Pendsey.

The case was adjourned to the 20th inst.

JEHANGIR KHAN BAGS 6 WICKETS FOR 11 RUNS

LONDON, May 14

The following are the closing scores in first class county cricket matches:—

Middlesex vs. Essex: Essex 213 and 193, (O'Connor 56; Robins 5 for 40). Middlesex 183, (Hart 52), and 38 for one.

Surrey vs. Hampshire: Hampshire 267. Surrey 592 for nine. (Barling 91, Fislock 89, Holmes 171 not out, Brooks 70).

Cambridge University vs. Warwickshire: Cambridge 243 and 199, (White 76). Warwick 43, (Jehangir Khan six for 11, Davies four for 21), and 109 for nine.

Leicestershire vs. Lancashire: Lancashire 290. Leicester 336 for eight, (Watson 50, Geary 62, Astill 59).

Glamorgan vs. Sussex: Sussex 291. Glamorgan 256 for six, (Dyson 61, E. Davies 130).

Kent vs. Derbyshire: Kent won by ten wickets. Derby 191 and 93. (Wright five for 31). Kent 179 and 42 for nil.

Oxford University vs. Yorkshire: Yorkshire won by an innings and 40 runs. Oxford 150 and 166, (Verity seven for 73). Yorkshire 256, (Leyland 141).

P. S. MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

Secretary Of State Agrees To Amendment Of Rules

SIMLA, May 13.

A Press Communique states:—The Secretary of State has agreed to an amendment of the rules for the Sir Pratap Singh Memorial Scholarships to permit them to be awarded to cadets studying at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

Cadets from that college who pass into the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, or the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, will also as hitherto be eligible, but a cadet who has held a scholarship at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College will not be eligible for a further scholarship. The awards will as a rule be restricted to the sons of Viceroy's commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular Indian army, and of Indian officers of the Indian States Forces.

The value of a scholarship, which will be paid in a single grant, will not exceed £100. Awards will be made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the recommendation of the Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.—United Press.

The Marquess of Willingdon has been appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in succession to Lord Reading.

It will be remembered in this connection that the Broach Municipality has banged all doors for compromise by refusing arbitration.—United Press.

Central Cinema
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI RD.—OFF QUEEN'S RD.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE WHOLE OF LAST WEEK
THEY LAUGHED THEMSELVES HOARSE OVER THE GREATEST MUSICAL-LAUGH HIT
NOW FOR A SECOND WEEK.
JUST A COUPLE OF VAGABOND LOVERS!
The "oft-crowned" kings of comedy get "crowned" again. They're out to gyp the gypsies now! 90 mad, merry, musical moments in this, their happiest laugh hit!
A HAL ROACH production
Feature Length Laugh Fest!

Also SHOWING SPECIAL FILM TAKEN OF THE PRESENTATION OF TWO BULLS FOR USE OF AGRICULTURISTS OF DELHI DISTRICT.
Plans Open. 'Phone: 27787.

When EVERETT MARSHALL sings his love song to ravishing DOLORES DEL RIO a world of sweethearts will sigh . . .
I LIVE FOR LOVE

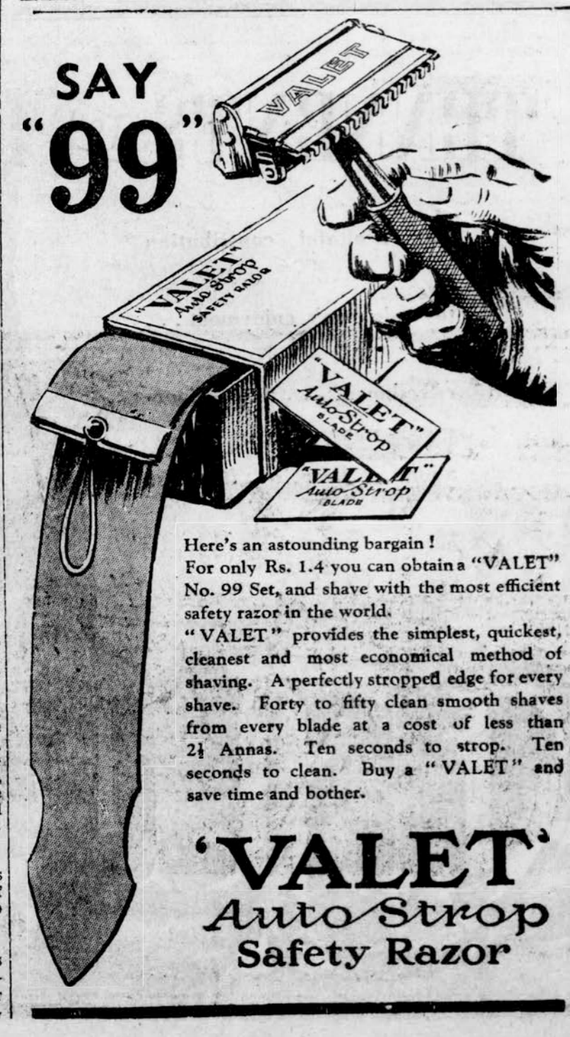
The golden-voiced idol of stage and networks—the screen's most exotic actress—and a love story so charming, so gay, you'll want to live it yourself!
A Warner Bros. Picture with
GUY KIBBEE
ALLEN JENKINS
SHAW & LEE
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION
On the Stage
DOROTHY and DUEGOFF
Russian Athletic Dancers in their SENSATIONAL "LEAP of DEATH."
DAILY:—3-30, 6-30, 10 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

the difference is surprising
Just use Listerine Tooth Paste for 30 days and note the vast improvement in your teeth. Your gums will feel better too.
E66
... AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

COLD OR HOT
HORLICK'S
GUARDS AGAINST "ENERVATION"
AND GIVES YOU ALL-DAY ENERGY

Your Baby's Best Friend

Pure and delicately medicated, Cuticura Talcum cools and comforts baby's tender skin and keeps it sweet and wholesome. Shaken on the skin after the bath it protects against chafing, irritation and prickly heat.
It is because of its fineness and absolute purity that Cuticura Talcum is recommended by doctors and nurses throughout the World for baby's sensitive skin. And this is also the reason why women find it a joy to use after bathing or whenever the skin is chafed or irritated. It absorbs perspiration and imparts a sweet wholesome fragrance.
Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.
Cuticura
TALCUM POWDER

SAY "99"


Here's an astounding bargain!
For only Rs. 1.4 you can obtain a "VALET" No. 99 Set, and shave with the most efficient safety razor in the world.
"VALET" provides the simplest, quickest, cleanest and most economical method of shaving. A perfectly stropped edge for every shave. Forty to fifty clean smooth shaves from every blade at a cost of less than 2½ Annas. Ten seconds to strop. Ten seconds to clean. Buy a "VALET" and save time and bother.
'VALET'
Auto Strop
Safety Razor

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 10, 1992
Muslim: Safar 24, 1354
Parsi: Adar 13, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 6m.
Highttide: 7-38; 19-45
Lowtide: 1-37; 13-33

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with English mails sails at 1-0 p.m.

3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Informal conference of Congress workers with Pandit Jawaharlal at Congress House.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya compound (Indian States' People's Conference), Pandit Jawaharlal to speak.

Public Meeting at Vile Parle Chavni 9 p.m. (S.T.)

Sunday, May 17

All-India Ansari Day meeting at Mandvi 9 p.m.
All-India Trade Union Congress, Opening Day.

Monday, May 18.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, May 20.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—Annie, Leave the Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, o-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"The Black Room" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Bohemian Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"If You Could only Cook" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front" Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Garile-Parvar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Katil-Katar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-35 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
PLAZA—"Three Musketeers" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Andheri Dunia" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"I Live for Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE

The Band of the Ex. Service (I.A.) will play a Programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) commencing at 6 p.m.

FUNCTION TO HONOUR MAYOR

A function to honour Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has been arranged by the various associations of Government and Semi Government employees in Bombay to-day (Saturday), at 4-45 p.m. in the Soman Building, Girgaum.

HOLY CROSS FUND.

"The Members of the Holy Cross Fund, Small Carpentry, Bassein, will celebrate "Silver Jubilee" of the Fund, to-morrow (Sunday) Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, at the Cross at 8-30 a.m. and Cross Feast at 8-30 p.m."

CYCLE RACES AT MATUNGA

The fourth annual Bombay Presidency Cycle Races and W. I. Cycling Championship contests will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 a.m. (S.T.) at Lakhamsey Napoo Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) when Hon. Sir Robert Bell will preside and Miss Bell will distribute prizes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Iwatesan Maru" left Singapore on May 12 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 25 via Penang and Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Argun Maru" left Sakito on May 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 8 via usual ports.

Steamer "Clan Mackellar" left Suez on Thursday morning (May 14th).

Clan Line steamer 'Hesperides' left Suez on Thursday morning (May 14th)

KERALA CLUB.

"Whether Temple-entry is necessary or not?" is the subject of a debate to be held under the auspices of the Kerala Club and Reading Room, today, (Saturday) at 8 p.m. in the club premises (Old Jamboree Home, Worli) Sirdar Sant Singh will speak for Temple Entry and Sjt. V K. Ezhuthachan will oppose it.

SOCIAL UNITY

A public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the 6th lane Khetwadi, under the presidentship of Mr. Minde Patil. Messrs. Doundkar, V. B. Naik, Bahirat and others will address the meeting on the subject "Social Unity."

MAHARASHTRA LOK SEVA MANDAL

A public meeting of Maharashtra Lok Seva Mandal will be held in Ramrao Gajanan Kashikar's hall, 1st Khatarali cross lane from 9 to 11-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) when Mr. V. K. Nerurkar (Anthor of Utkantha Kavya Sangharha) will deliver a lecture on the "Spread of Education."

IN "F" WARD.

Under the auspices of "F" Ward Dist Congress Committee there will be a public meeting at Sion Bazar Naka to celebrate "Ansari Day" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Messrs. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Narayanswami, L. V. Kondava and others will address the meeting.

MALARIAL CAREERS.

The Assistant Health Officer, Malaria Bombay Municipality writes to say that, during the week ended May 9th, Anopheles Stephensi (the Malaria carrying mosquito), were detected at Trimbak Parshram St. Nos. 34-60 Cistern and Arthur Road No. 505 (Ice Factory) Masonry tank.

President To Hoist Tri-Colour

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, will unfurl the National Flag to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House. His speech will be broadcast by loud-speakers.

All Volunteer Corps are requested to send in their batches of volunteers at 7 a.m. (S.T.) to the Congress House.

TO-MORROW
PROF. PAZ & Co.
Will perform his first show in Bombay after having achieved a complete success in Calcutta at the Manufacturer's Industrial Exhibition. Waterfield Road, Bandra, from Sunday 17th May at 7 p.m.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME

TO-DAY (SATURDAY.)

9 a.m. (S.T.): Informal talks with the workers of the A.I.T.U.C. at Shetye Building, Poibavdi, Parel.
3-30 p.m. (S.T.): Informal conference with Congress Workers at Congress House.
6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya compound (Indian States' Peoples' Conference).
9 p.m. (S.T.): Public Meeting at Vile Parle Chavni.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.)

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag Salutation at Congress House.
9-30 a.m. (S.T.): Meeting at West End Cinema; "Socialism the Coming Phase."
2 p.m. (S.T.): Informal Conference with the Congress Socialists.
3-30 p.m. (S.T.): General Conference with all Party Leaders and Lawyers to consider the formation of an Indian Civil Liberties Union, at the Congress House.
4-30 p.m. (S.T.): To meet Harijan friends at the Congress House.
6 p.m. (S.T.): Session of the A.I.T.U.C.
8-30 p.m. (S.T.): Reception by the Gurudwara Sikh Sanghat, Ram Bagh, C. P. Tank.
9 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Mandvi (Ansari Day).
10 p.m. (S.T.): Meeting at Bhandari Street, Koli Wada, Mandvi (Young Muslim Brotherhood).

CAIRO GRIEVED AT ANSARI'S DEATH

Mr. Yusuf Amdulla Fozan, President, Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, Bombay, has received the following cable from Dr. Abdulhameed Said, the President of all the Shubban Al-Muslimeen Associations, from Cairo:—

"Doctor Ansari's death grieved us. Convey sincerest sympathies of Members of Shubban Al-Muslimeen Associations to all Muslim brothers."

In reply the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, Bombay, has sent the following cable:—

"Muslims highly appreciate your touching message of condolence Convey thanks to all members of Shubban Al-Muslimeen Associations."

PRESIDENT IN SUBURBS

Public Meetings At Vile Parle And Bandra

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru will speak at two public meetings in the suburban district:

(1) At Vile Parle at 9-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in Chhavni Chowk, Ghod Bunder Road.
(2) At Bandra, on Monday the 18th inst. at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.) in New Patker Blocks, Turner Road.

A. I. T. U. C.

Programme Of Session

TO-DAY (SATURDAY).

At 9 a.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's private Conference with T. U. C. Leaders.

At 12 a.m. meeting of the executive Committee, Place—Office of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Parel Poibavdi.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.)

At 8-30 a.m. flag salutation ceremony, 6 p.m. open Session.

Addresses of the Chairman of the Reception Committee Com. Jhabwalla and the president Com. Maniben Kara and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MONDAY (MAY 18).

At 6 p.m. Consideration of resolution proposed by the Executive Committee and speeches by a number of well-known labour leaders.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Dr. A. De Silva High School

The annual report of the Dr. Antonio de Silva High School has just been published. The Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency, says in his inspection report about the school; "This school continues its wise and steady progress. It has reduced its numbers in most classes to within the numbers sanctioned in the Code; its total school enrolment has been decreased by 42 and I advise the school most urgently not to allow its total number of children to rise above 800... After pointing out a few defects, which the Inspector urges on the authorities to set right, he concludes: "The school work is distinctly good; the children pleasant and alert. This school has its eyes on the right things and in so far as its means permit I urge it to tolerate no compromise but to go forward steadfastly with courage of its convictions." This is a spirited exhortation to the authorities and there is no doubt they will follow it.

Safety Patrol

The School Safety Patrol, which was inaugurated by Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Deputy Commissioner of Police, in December last, and which until a few days back was the country's only School Safety Patrol, has done excellent work to the satisfaction of the Safety First Association, the Police and the public at large, says the report. "On the 18th of December 150 policemen watched the work of our patrols with astonishment which can be better imagined than described." It is hoped that the Safety First Patrol will continue its useful work.

Ambitious Programme

The school has an ambitious programme for the next year. "We have practically decided to open from June next (1) a school for carpentry (2) a school for typography and (3) a school for poultry farming with agricultural carpentry and smithy..... We anticipate great difficulties in getting along with these classes. Boys will be reluctant to join these classes as they fear that their dignity will be lowered. On our part we have our difficulties, for instance, in securing the services of a carpentry mistry who is a good artisan and at the same time is able to impart instruction in English Then there is the heavy outlay which these classes involve. The difficulties are many. We hope that at least our efforts in this direction will be appreciated. If our venture meets with the least success, we intend opening schools for tailoring, electric wireman courses, motor engineering and the like." With a little imagination on the part of the parents, the efforts of the school auhorities will certainly meet with success.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs have very busy week ends these days. To-day afternoon the long trek of cars will start Juhuwards and crowds and crowds will be having a rollicking time under the palm groves and on the silvery sands.

Bathing, horse-riding, sand castle-building and open air dancing will keep the merry-makers in fun and gaiety. So in case you have not been to Juhu this season let's hope you will find yourself there to-day, for a sight of Juhu is joy for ever.

WHIST DRIVE.

I am told that St. Martin's Club, Bandra, a very old standing club which organises monthly functions is to have its whist drive followed by a dance on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. and this I am told is open for members and their friends only.. ....I said friends,.... so in case you have got a friend who is a member you see that you find yourself there.

Another open air dance for members and their friends only is to be held to-day at 9-30 p.m. on the tennis court of the Bandra Club, and is to be a flannel dance.

THAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

That Manufacturers Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete seems to be attracting large crowds.

I told you that they were having a daily change of programme well I must tell you that to-day at 8-0 p.m., Mr. F. Stevens, a well-known bantam-weight boxer from Bombay, will give an exhibition of scientific boxing and offers an open challenge.

Then at 9-30 p.m. there is to be held an open air dance for which I understand the "Mid-night Merry-makers Band" is to play and prizes for Fox-trot and Balloon Spot are to be given and on Sunday Prof. Paz who is come for the first time in Bombay will amuse you with his girls by dance and magic shows.....

"SOCIALISM—THE COMING PHASE"

Jawaharlal's Lecture At West End To-morrow

The Joint Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party writes that as there is a great demand for tickets for Pandit Jawaharlal's lecture on "Socialism—The Coming Phase" at the West-End Cinema, Lamington Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m., those desirous of attending the lecture are requested to buy the tickets immediately to avoid disappointment later.

Tickets at Rs. 5, 2, 1 and As. 8 are obtainable at:—

Congress Socialist Party Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, Girgaum.

"Congress Socialist" Office, 139, Medows Street, Fort.

Tickets will also be available at the door of the theatre on Sunday morning. All are requested to be in their seats before the time of the meeting.

President To Meet Socialists

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will meet the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at an informal meeting at 2 p.m. on Sunday. 17th May, 1936 in the Hall of Lokamanya Kanyashala, Congress House.

The meeting is open only to members of the Party.

BHARATI BIMA'S ACTUARY

Prof. Madhava, the actuary of the Bharati Bima, arrived in Bombay on Friday and left by the Madras Mail the same night.

No Quoram At Schools Committee Meeting

The meeting of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which was convened for Friday to consider the business left unfinished on 12th instant, was again adjourned for want of quorum to June 10 for the same reason.

It is understood that many of the members have gone out of Bombay on account of summer.

An important item on the agenda that was to be decided was the arrangements to be made in the schools in connection with the coming monsoon.

PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK

On States' Problem At Marwari Vidyalaya Hall To-day

Under the auspices of the Indian States Peoples Conference there will be a public meeting in the Marwari Vidyalaya compound, Sandhurst Road today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will speak on "The Problem of the Indian States".

Prominent local Congress workers and leaders of the Conference will attend.

Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay will preside.

"ANSARI DAY" IN SUBURBS

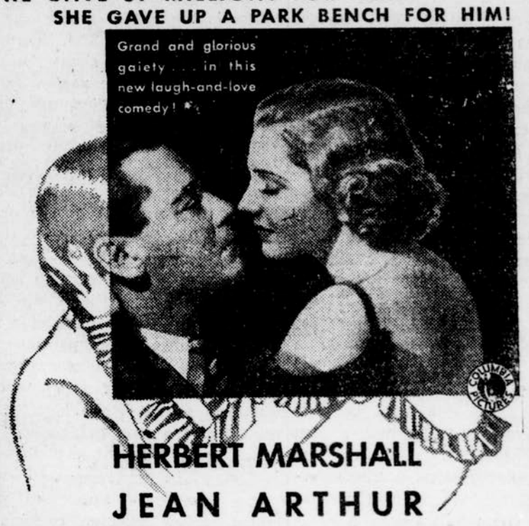
Shanker Rao Dev To Speak At Khar

Under the joint auspices of Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri Congress Committees, a public meeting will be held in view of "Ansari Day" to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-0 a.m. (S.T.) in Lakshmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, Khar.

Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt will preside.

Sjt. Shankar Rao Dev, member of the Working Committee, Messrs. B. G. Kher, Purushottam Kanji and others will speak.

THE EXCELSIOR Saturday and Sunday At 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A 100 PER CENT ALL-LAUGHTER SHOW
"ANNIE, LEAVE THE ROOM"
with
EVA MOORE, JANE CARR, MORTON SELTON, DAVINA CRAIG THE AMAZING MOVIE ADVENTURES OF ANNIE, THE MAID SERVANT, WHO ROSE TO STARDOM.
YOU'LL ENJOY EVERY MINUTE OF THIS FILM
A Universal—Twickenham Production
Also—EMPIRE VARIETY PARADE OF 1936

HE GAVE UP MILLIONS FOR HER! SHE GAVE UP A PARK BENCH FOR HIM!
Grand and glorious gaiety . . . in this new laugh-and-love comedy!

HERBERT MARSHALL
JEAN ARTHUR
in
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936

PRESIDENT'S VISIT

The magnificent reception accorded to President Jawaharlal by Bombay on his arrival in the city yesterday will be long long remembered. The huge crowds which were present at the Railway Station to receive him and later on in the evening at the Azad Maidan meeting to hear him bear testimony to the great love and esteem in which the Congress President is held by the people. The reception at Bori Bunder was as representative as it was spontaneous and every community, every class and section of the city seemed to be vying with one another to give the great son of India a welcome worthy of him and of Bombay. The presence of a large number of workers representing different Labour organizations shows the growing unity between Congress and Labour thanks to Pandit Jawaharlal being a strong link between the two. As he passed through the streets, all densely lined with eager admirers, he received tributes in the form of garlands not only from the Ward Congress Committees but also from a good many organizations of merchants and businessmen. These organizations included the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Shroffs' Association, Bullion Exchange, Cotton Brokers' Association, Dava Bazar Merchants' Association, Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar, Ltd., Diamond Merchants' Association, Grain Merchants' Association, Seeds Traders' Association and Rice Merchants' Association. The Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association observed yesterday as a holiday in honour of the arrival of Pandit Nehru. Consequently no business was transacted in the Sutar Bazar. It is also interesting to note that the National Flag was flying merrily over the Stock Exchange in honour of the President's arrival. These loyal manifestations by businessmen demonstrate once again that the "investors' mentality" is not divorced in India from patriotism or scared away by the President's preaching of Socialism among them. About this and about making every effort to end their exploitation there can be no compromise. As regards his own personal Socialist views he has declared time and again that though he wants to advance Socialism in the country, Socialism is not the immediate issue before the Congress and the country and he would not force the issue in the Congress and thereby create difficulties in the way of the struggle for Independence. The immediate issue before the country was the rejection of the new "Reforms" and the development of the spirit of non-co-operation. And so far as this primary concern of the Congress is concerned, he has solemnly assured the public that he would co-operate whole-heartedly with all those who work for independence even though they do not agree with his Socialist programme. And those businessmen who have any spark of patriotism in them will do well to co-operate with him in this common task whether or not they appreciate his Socialist philosophy.

Immediate Issue

In the interview which he gave to journalists in the afternoon and in his speech at the Azad Maidan mass meeting, later in the evening the President concerned himself mainly with explaining in detail the Congress policy regarding workers and peasants and removing the misconceptions in the minds of some about his Socialist plans. He has made it clear as daylight that the Congress policy is one of increasing contact with the masses, of more and more work for and

Agrarian Problem

The President's slogan of a united front against common grievances is not merely a matter of words. He is already working hard for a Civil Liberties Union, and curiously enough, the very persons, fortunately few, who reproach Congress with being exclusive and extremist in their policy now fight shy of the Union though its work is a common task meant to be pursued obviously by constitutional means. There is another common task which has not yet received the common attention which it deserves. It is rural organization. It is true that there is much talk about this activity, but there is hardly enough constructive work. This is particularly regrettable because the peasants in many places are in severe distress and need relief and guidance in organising themselves for concerted action. Now is the time for Congressmen, whether they receive co-operation from others or not, to give the necessary relief and guidance on a large scale, without waiting indifinitely for the formulation of the pucca agrarian programme that is now being considered by Provincial Congress Committees. If the preliminary organisational work is done soon, if a large network of rural Congress Committees and Kisan Sabhas is spread all over the countryside, the agrarian programme that is now being formulated will have every chance, on being completed, of being put into effect both speedily and effectively.

Troubles Ahead

Conditions in Abyssinia continue to give the Italian army of aggression cause for considerable anxiety. The town of Addis Ababa—mostly deserted and in ruins—and a few hamlets are all that the Fascists have so far really "annexed." And though Annexation Decrees have been passed in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, declaring Italy's full sovereignty over Abyssinia, many parts of the country are still unsubdued. The powerful Chieftain, Ras Imru, is holding out in the Gojjam mountains and, safe in his high retreat, he is not likely to fall into Italian hands soon. The invaders will, in fact, soon realize what a difficult task lies ahead of them. In a mountainous country like Abyssinia, it will be no easy matter for the Italians to rule with any measure of stability. A self-respecting and valiant nation like the Abyssinians, though, for the moment over-powered by poison-gas and superior Italian armaments, will never be content to remain under the yoke of Fascist imperialism.

A Paradise To One...

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, having made a holiday trip to the Andamans, remarks, somewhat ecstatically, that "far from being a hell on earth, it is a prisoner's paradise." A complacent non-Indian official, paying but a short visit to the penal settlement and shown carefully selected sights and scenes, may not unnaturally be moved to such poetic ecstasy, though the Indian sufferers there make a more prosaic view of things. As a matter of fact the convicts, not possessing Sir Henry's sense of beauty, begged to be sent back to their plain homeland but Sir Henry would not be so cruel as to wrench them from the beauty spot, though he himself was dragged back by an inexorable sense of duty. A committee appointed by Government some years ago also took an unaesthetic view of this paradise on earth and actually misled Government into deciding to abandon the islands as a penal settlement. But later they decided to reserve the paradise mainly for terrorists-convicts. Sir Henry may take care not to put a premium on terrorism by carrying too far his joke about the paradise.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

There is a small firm of gunsmiths in Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, known as George Bates, where little boys buy airgun slugs.

There, too, sportsmen obtain rounds for their rook rifles. One day not long ago a gentleman walked in, said he came from the Ethiopian Government, and showed in proof a letter purporting to be from the Bank of Egypt. This gentleman asked for soft-nosed 303 ammunition of Kynoch manufacture for shooting leopards. George Bates gave the envoy a sample box of the required ammunition and also a signed tender promising the necessary supplies at a suitable price. The strange gentleman departd.

Not long after this the Italian Press was full of an account of Kynochs' nefarious operations in soft-nosed bullets, with illustrations of the packet of sample ammunition and George Bates's letter. Questions were asked in the House of Commons. "Why does England supply Abyssinia with dum-dum bullets? The envoy, it seems, was merely a Polish Jew who acted on Italian instructions.

* * * *

Since he retired, Mr. Haydar Vaner, a former Governor-General in the Turkish Civil Service, has devoted all his time to research work on Omar Khayyam, and has discovered a pamphlet bearing the title of "El Vujud" ("The Existence"), which he believes to be Khayyam's work. The text is both in Arabic and Persian, in prose. The question is now being raised as to whether Omar Khayyam was a Persian or a Turk.

Omar Khayyam was famous in his days as a methematician and philosopher besides as a poet. Two of his scientific works, a Treaties on Algebra and a Treaties on Euclid's Definitions, are preserved in manuscript in Leyden. His verses are much more difficult to identify than his prose works, partly because they were only collected together after his death and carelessly arranged and partly because his fame was so great that many verses which he did not write were attributed to him.

Early Persian manuscripts are extremely rare. Fitzerald based his translation on a manuscript in the Bodleian dated not earlier than 1460, and so written some 370 years after Omar Khayyam's death. Fitzgerald's translation was published at his own expense, and did not sell at all. The bookseller, Bernard Quaritch, has some two hundred copies on his hands, and marked down the price from half a crown to a penny. Even at that price they did not sell. Then Swinburne bought a copy, and, enchanted by the verses, read them and spoke about them to all his friends. From that time the translation has had an enormous sale. Last year one of the copies of the Rubaiyat that Bernard Quaritch offered for a penny fetched £890.

* * * *

There is a talk of the possibility of a high distinction being conferred on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the next Honours List. It is said that he may receive the Order of Merit.

Membership of the O.M. which was established by King Edward VII, thirty-four years ago, is limited to 24. At present the roll is several figures below complement. The only statesman on it is Mr. David Lloyd George. The honour was conferred on him in 1919 in recognition of his services "in carrying the war to a successful end and in securing an honourable peace".

* * * *

Mine Hostess Ishbel MacDonald has one or two visitors at the Old Plough Inn, Flowers Bottom, Buckinhamshire, whom she does not welcome. They write uncomplimentary remarks on the walls about the late Prime Minister.

* * * *

An early resident there was Dr. John Radcliffe, the witty and eccentric Court physician, best remembered, perhaps, for his benefactions to Oxford. A neighbour was Sir Godfrey Kneller, the Court painter, their gardens backing upon one another. They became such firm friends that they placed adoor in the wall till misunderstanding arose. Kneller sent a message to Radcliffe that he intended to seal up the door.

"Tell him," said the physician, "that he can do anything he wishes with it except paint it". The artist's retort was ready, "Tell Dr. Radcliffe" he said, "with my compliments that I will take anything from him but his physic".

Indian Civil Liberties Union

Duty Of Lawyers

By N. H. Pandya

The interest evinced in the Press and outside by the proposal to form a Union to be called the Indian Civil Liberties Union is very encouraging. It should be a matter of pride to Bombay that it should, as in other matters, give a lead to the rest of the country. It is an opportunity and an obligation which should be met boldly in these the embroynic days of our national existence.

Aspects Of Liberties

The proposal is of particular interest to lawyers. They are most of all concerned with liberty of contract and liberty of the subject. The liberty of the citizen, which is entrusted to their care, has many aspects. It concerns itself with matters such as, (a) the Reform and extension of the jury system; (b) the operation of revenue laws; (c) the scope of "public policy"; (d) imprisonment for debt; (e) separation of judicial and executive functions (Lord Hewart long ago warned England to be on its guard against the encroachments of the Executive on the judiciary); (f) the law as to "mandamus," "certiorari" and Habeas Corpus (the issue of these writs is a strong bulwark against any high-handedness and a protection of the liberty of the citizen; (g) reduction of Court fees; (h) implication of capital punishment; and (i) simplification of the law. Constitutional delegation, just control of business, the distinction between an Act of State and an act in its private capacity ("jure imperii" and "jure gestionis"), the question whether a Government in acting as a private juridical person should not be considered wholly as a private person with all its legal effects, have several practical aspects.

What Lawyers Can Do

Further questions are: (1) To what extent does the Indian legislation protect individual liberty? (2) Is it possible to afford such protection by appropriate reforms—reforms that will ensure the discharge of a person illegally and unjustly detained and the punishment of those who illegally detain? In order to insure the efficacy of legal proceedings for discharge from arrest, they must be speedy and readily available. This implies competency of the judiciary which is the natural protector of the individual against society. There can be no individual freedom under an authoritarian regime. There are also the vital questions of the extent of such civic rights as freedom of movement, speech, writing, association and public meeting. Sociology and law are strangers who have never met. Lawyers are best fitted to contribute to the solution of these and kindred questions.

Lawyers form an intelligent section of the State and an integral part of society. Besides the duty to their profession, they owe a duty to the public. Lawyers have played an important part in all movements of human progress. India at this hour is in urgent need of their services; they can best render it by giving their hearty support to the proposed Union.

Need For Mutual Toleration

Mutual toleration is eminently necessary for the enjoyment of civil liberties. The Union may well inculcate this lesson among the citizens. It may explain, e.g., to the people, how Switzerland with a population not much over four millions, divided politically into 22 little States, in some of which French predominates and in others German and in one Italian, where some are Catholics and some are Protestants, where each canton has its own traditions and jealously guards its own independence, manages to live together in amity, not crushing any minorities and preserving the civil and religious liberties of all. All these are lessons of social security which need to be brought home to the masses.

Liberty to enjoy a free and healthy life presupposes many things. It presupposes adequate knowledge of the conditions on the existence of which the enjoyment of liberty depends. This knowledge which the Union may be expected to give, will make for peace and progress. It is in the supply of and organisation of that knowledge that the intelligentsia of Bombay are asked to help.

Gigantic Task

Those interested in local administration will also find the Union of great assistance is securing its purity and efficiency. In order that the citizen may enjoy the blessings of true liberty, it is necessary to make his civic life worth while. Proper housing, preservation of open spaces, recreation grounds and removal of overcrowding, are of immediate interest to his well-being. Indeed, the task of preserving our civil liberties from encroachment, is gigantic. Invasions of public right should find generous champions to maintain it. This is not a political matter. It is a matter essential for our very existence. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Above all, the Union will help to create public opinion which is the backbone of good law and healthy administration. It will be in the nature of a Standing Committee to scrutinise and examine all the questions of civic liberty and kindred subjects. It will be a bureau to provide information on subjects relating to the liberty of the citizen.

Pool Resources

No obstruction of mere sentiment, mere suspicion or mere prejudice, no deliberate preference for an agreement to differ, should bar the approach to an agreement to agree to make this non-political Union a complete success. Here is a good cause which should be championed by public spirited men.

Let us forget all internal dissensions, mutual distrust, and personal ambitions, to combine and collaborate, to pool our resources, our experience and our intelligence in helping to evolve a solution for the political improvement, social uplift and economic regeneration of our people.

Frankly Speaking

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

The reply that Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd and the new Premier of Egypt, has cabled in response to the "Chronicle's" greetings, will be read with interest in India. In conveying his and his nation's good wishes for India, Nahas Pasha strengthens the bond of mutual goodwill that has always existed between nationalist India and nationalist Egypt. The political destinies of both the countries being dominated by the same Imperialism, they cannot but look to each other for moral support in their respective national struggles. And Indian youth will do well to make a special study of the nationalist movements in Eastern countries like Egypt and Turkey in order to benefit from their experiences.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The All-India Trade Union Congress meets in Bombay tomorrow under the presidentship of Mrs. Manibehn Mulji. It was in Bombay that the initiative was taken to establish the Congress and it was in this city that its first session was held under the presidentship of the late Lala Lajpatrai. That the Congress meets again in Bombay is not without its happy augury. For the first time since the unfortunate split in Nagpur, there is every hope of the two wings being once again united and we have no doubt the presence of the Congress President will cement this unity more firmly than ever. We wish all success to the Congress.

THE BACK-DOOR.

The Secretary of State for India is in great haste to introduce his new plan of recommitment to the I.C.S. by the back-door of nomination. For in reply to a question in the Commons the Under-Secretary stated that a beginning with the new system would be made this very year in the hope that by the time the persons selected this year are ready for appointment in 1937 Section 244 of the new Government of India Act, which authorises the Secretary of State to recruit persons any way he likes, will have come into force. Even if the section does not come into force soon enough to suit the convenience of the men now selected, Lord Zetland will be prepared to ask for an appropriate amendment of that section itself. And any amendment that suits British recruits to the I.C.S. is sure to be passed by Parliament. Government obviously fear that in an open examination in competition with Indians there is little chance of the desired number of Britishers standing high enough for recruitment.

VILLAGE UPLIFT SCHEME

A perusal of the communique issued by the Director of Information regarding the award of shields for village improvement, does not leave one very much optimistic regarding the success of the scheme. In the first place, the responsibility for improvement seems to be left entirely on the shoulders of the villagers. While we appreciate the idea of self-help underlying this, it ought to be pointed out that the present economic condition of the villagers hardly leaves them any margin for spending upon any uplift schemes. Unless they are liberally provided with necessary funds, it is futile to expect them to come out of their present rut. Secondly the scheme seems a purely official affair. No provision is made for enlisting the co-operation of the public leaders without which no uplift scheme can be possibly successful.

THEIR BEST CHAMPION

The non-Brahmin leaders of Nasik District, including Rao Bahadur Thorat and Mr. D. S. Wagh, Chairman of the District School Board, are reported to have offered their fullest support to the Congress at the ensuing elections and to have urged the peasants to do likewise. The leaders have good reason to take up this attitude for the Congress is the only body that fearlessly champions the cause of peasants, and a vast majority of the Hindu peasants are non-Brahmins. Mr. Thorat also stated a plain truth when he declared at a public meeting that the worker in the field or factory could have no better champion of their rights than the present President of the Congress. The Nasik leaders should now follow up their right lead by co-operating with the local Congress organisations even from now with regard to the preliminary election propaganda.

FORTY-HOUR WEEK

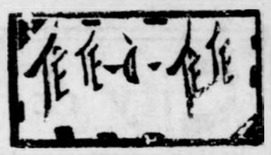
The opposition of the Government of India to the adoption of the forty-hour week convention in public works is, of course, notorious. One is, however, glad to note that India stands in a minority—along with Great Britain and Japan,—and that there is a majority of Governments ready to put the new convention into execution. Already two of them, United States and Italy, are adhering to the forty-hour week, without any dire results being so far apparent. It is hoped that the twentieth session of the International Labour Conference, which meets at Geneva in June next, will be able to win over a greater number of States for the proposed reduction. The I.L.O. office has circulated a fresh Draft Convention, which should receive the earnest attention of all those interested in the question. And even if one is not very hopeful of the Government of India changing their reactionary attitude, Labour leaders will do well to mobilise public opinion in this country in favour of the proposed legislation.

Talk Of The Suburbs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Suburbanites are grateful to you and your Suburban Correspondent for the reports contained in the special suburban column. I would like your correspondent to tackle the topical questions of water scarcity, dhobee nuisance and disrepair of roads in Malla, Sherly and Rajan. The connecting pipe going to Danda should be replaced by a larger one or a pump like the one at Malla should be installed near Rajan so as to supply water to the residents of the three villages day and night. The dhobee trade is being carried on on large scale, and some of the dhobees have their trade in the very hearts of the villages. The noise caused by washing day and night and the smell from bhatties and stagnant water constitute a standing nuisance. The Bombay dhobees have their trade at Mahaluxmi without causing any disturbance or nuisance to anybody. Similarly the Bandra Municipality should disallow premises in the heart of villages being used for dhobee trade, and the dhobees will seek premises outside the villages as other dhobees do. As regards the disrepair of the roads in villages, the Municipality should see that their condition is good; particularly after the drain-trenches are filled up, the village roads should be properly made up. I hope your Suburban Correspondent will agitate about matters of this nature, so as to obtain redress of the people's grievances through the medium of your paper for the health, peace, convenience and safety of the villagers and the hygienic or sanitary condition of the villages.—Yours, etc.,

A VILLAGER.



A few minutes before President Jawaharlal's arrival Bombay experienced a slight drizzle.

The elements joining in the welcome?

* * * *

Good Heavens! (Simla Version):—

"Far from being a hell on earth, it is a prisoners' paradise," is how Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member, described the Andamans after a recent visit to the island.

* * * *

The prisoners in the island might well have greeted Sir Henry with an Andamanized version of Old Omar's words sung in chorus—

A fat Blue Book beneath the bough
Some smuggled wine and (if possible) thou
Sentenced beside me in Kala Pani
And Kala Pani is paradise enow.

* * * *

He gave picturesque details of the colony. We are told that "there is a great variety of trees," that the settlers are "a progressive and enlightened community," that the island has a powerful wireless station and that the cellular jail "had the appearance of a millionaire's palace on Malabar Hill."

Which is all, as you would agree, very, very interesting. It reads like fairy tale—a fairly fantastic one!

* * * *

Colonel Oliver, the Animal Husbandry Expert of the Government of India, is expected shortly to undertake an extensive tour of India with a view to improve cattle-breeding. This is regarded "as the first fruit of Lord Linlithgow's Viceroyalty."

Other "fruits" will appear in due season.

* * * *

Knowing as we do His Excellency's great interest in improving India's animal stock, we suggest the following for Viceregal consideration:—

Appointment of an Animal Husbandry Commission, presided over by the British Peer of the Realm, who has the largest number of cows and bulls on his estate. The personnel to include one retired Army Officer (preferably Cavalry), one about-to-retire Civil Serviceman and one young British politician interested in horse-racing. All White, of course. (But one of the stenographers may be an Indian). The Commission to travel throughout India during cold weather in a special train and prepare a report on how best to improve the breed of Indian cattle. The report, like many others, may later on be shelved, but the main point is that it should be written.

* * * *

Wanton Disfiguring of Simla's Beauty.

—B.B. Minor.

Particularly in summer!

* * * *

"Marwaris, merchants and the monied classes of Nasik have flatly refused to have anything to do with Congress in the future."

This, too, in double column, bold type, with flaring headlines!

The Congress had better make its will now. Let obituaries be kept ready in the offices of the Anglo-Indian newspapers. The end approaches near.....

But lest you are worried about the bother of impending funeral orations, etc., we might explain that the above is just one of the childish pranks of Bori Bunder Minor.

Develop Anti-Imperialist United Front

Congress Is Determined To Wreck Constitution

(Continued from page 1)

cause Bombay had played a very important part in the country's struggle for Independence. It had stood out as a separate entity from the whole country and had carved out a special place for itself. He considered that Bombay, in a way represented India. It had its capitalists, its rich people and side by side it had its workers its unemployed—the exploited thousands. Paying a visit to Bombay one could have a fair idea as to what India and its conditions were.

Referring to the reception that was accorded to him in the morning and at the meeting the Congress President said that he was overjoyed at the enthusiasm evinced by the people. But even in that joy and happiness there was the undercurrent of sorrow at the sudden death of one of India's greatest patriots and leaders, Dr. M. A. Ansari.

CONGRESS OF CONFLICTS

During the last one and half months, since the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress, said Pandit Jawaharlal, he had been addressing meetings at several places, big and small, and giving expression to his views on the situation in the country. The Lucknow session of the Congress was full of conflicts, each side trying to pull its own way. It was at Lucknow that he placed his views. He thought that it was necessary and essential that work should be carried on after having a clear conception of things, especially when it was a question of carrying on a big movement. It was the duty of Congress workers to see that one does not deceive the other. That was the reason why he, though elected the President of the Indian National Congress, had told the people of his way of thinking. He told them towards what he was inclined so that all Congressmen might know his views on several questions that were facing the country. There was no use being petty, when the issues before them were very big. If one were to be petty or small-minded and wanted to keep back something from colleagues, good progress could not be expected.

PETTY FIGHTS

The speaker referred to the small and petty fights that were being carried on, forgetting the major and bigger issues that were facing the country and said that such things disheartened him several times. Having definite views on different issues and discussing them were a sign of healthiness. Such discussions were necessary. It would help the Congress workers and other members to know the situation and the different views on the subject. It would be really a good thing if the workers took up their work after having a clear conception of what it was they were going to do. Congress wanted lakhs and lakhs of Indians to be prepared independently to carry on the struggle for Independence when such an occasion arose. It was really unfortunate that many people were feeling disheartened at the new situation that had arisen in the country. But according to the speaker it provided an opportunity for the workers to think and consider the whole question from both sides and come to a decision. Once a decision was arrived at, it was easy to carry on the work. The Congress fight for independence was such that at the very outset, the leaders of the movement were clapped into jails and it would fall to the lot of the workers and followers to carry on the struggle outside and that could be done only if they knew exactly what it was.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS INDIA ACT

At the Lucknow session of the Congress, continued Panditji, he placed his views on the situation in the country. One of the main questions that were discussed at the Congress was the attitude of the Congress towards the Government of India Act. There was also the question regarding entering the Legislatures. These were questions on which workers were entitled to have their views. A few months ago while in England, some people asked the speaker as to what Indians would do with the Government of India Act. He replied that the Congress would do what exactly was proper and necessary. He told them: "You ask us to co-operate with you. How can you ask for co-operation while you are carrying on repression?" The first and foremost duty of every Indian was to break himself away from the shackles that were binding him. The primary question was the achievement of Independence for the country. Amidst minor things that was surrounding the people, many of them forgot the major issue.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Referring to the international situation, he said that every incident that happened in one or the other corner of the world had its effect on every other part. If one were to understand a certain portion of the picture, it would be better understood if he saw and studied the whole picture. Hence it was essential that one should know the international situation as India was part of the world. It was also necessary to discuss and find out as to what were the causes for the particular conditions that were existing in India. The hundred and fifty years of British rule in India formed the thousands of years history. One should consider the relations now existing between India and England and why were they so. Abyssinia had been annexed by Italy. Was there any difference between Abyssinia and India? They might look separate but both of them were parts of the same picture. Imperialism was started in India by England and other countries followed it up and imitated England. Hence it was essential for the people closely to follow and study the international situation.

MERCHANT CRITICISM

A few years ago the Congress decided on achieving Complete Independence because that was the only and the right course to follow. As to when we would reach our goal would depend on the strength and forces that were at the command of the Congress. One is bound to wonder, after looking at things: "Where are we drifting?" The President referred to the speeches of some merchants in the city and said that he had heard that merchants had been dissatisfied and were agitated over his Presidential address, possibly because they thought that what he preached would harm them. He did not know what exactly was the complaint and what were the speeches that were delivered, but he would be in Bombay for some days more and he would like to understand things better and then he might have something to say about it. They were possibly afraid of what he had preached because they had looked at it from a different angle of vision. The main issue was to remove the existing poverty in the country. How could that be done? A solution could not be arrived at by covering one knot with another. The solution lay in untying the knot. But one should not be afraid of untying the knot. In the process, as far as possible no harm should be done to anyone. The untying of the knot would mean benefit not only to the people of India but to the whole world. The question was of untying the knot and not whether somebody would be harmed in the process. That was altogether a separate question. It would be proper if the vested interests themselves considered the whole question with a view to arrive at a solution. But if they wanted to perpetuate the present poverty in the country and wanted the present system of exploitation to continue, then the Socialist solution was bound to come.

HIS SOLUTION.

Continuing Panditji stated that that was his solution of the problem. But he was prepared to consider any alternative if anyone suggested some other way by which the problem could be solved. In the event of his being convinced that that method was practical, he would certainly join in the consummation of that solution. Upheavals were bound to come. As it was not possible to stop earthquakes, so was it not possible to stop upheavals. The speaker referred to a growing child and said that old clothes would not fit him when he grew up. If he had to be clothed, then it should be by stitching new clothes. The old clothes could not be forced on the child as he would either tear them off or they would not fit him. In the same way the present structure of Society was such that the old order of things could not and would not fit in, and it was essential that something ought to be done soon. If the Government in India had tried to mend matters, possibly things would have been better, but that was not done. It was for the people to solve the problem.

IN QUESTION

Referring to landlords and Princes, the speaker said that there was some truth in that he did not like them. But the question was not whether one liked them or not, or whether they were good people or bad, but that the landlords and Princes did not fit in anywhere with the present order of things. It was not a question of individual likes or dislikes. But the question was how to solve the present problem. Even if some persons tried to apply a brake to the inevitable progress towards the change, progress would never be stopped. The forces would be such that they would break the brakes and proceed further.

Referring to War, the Pandit spoke about Abyssinia and the incapacity of India to help other nations. The only thing that India could do in the event of a war, was to declare that she would have nothing to do with such a war.

ENTRY INTO LEGISLATURES

A few days later Congressmen would come before the citizens asking them to cast their vote for them. Besides Congressmen, many others also would be coming. The Congress programme would be placed before the country very soon, but the speaker did not know what it might contain. But he was sure of one thing that Congressmen would be entering the Legislatures to make it unworkable. The communal parties or other parties would ask for the votes of the people in their individual capacity and not as representatives of the poorer class or the unemployed, the workers or the peasants. If one were to see the demands that would be put up either by the Hindus or the Muslims one would find that there was nothing really beneficial demanded either for the Muslim or the Hindu poor. It would be a demand for a few more Government jobs, etc. Or they would be getting into the Legislatures for the benefit of those few at the top and not for the poorer classes. They did not contest the elections on any principle or ideology. But Congressmen would be asking for the votes of the citizens on the Congress programme. They would never come before the public as individuals. Their demands were not for their benefit, but for the common benefit. If the voters agreed with the demands then they should vote for Congressmen.

INTERNAL FEUDS.

Differences that were seen at Lucknow did not worry the Congress President. It was an indication of feuds inside the Congress. It meant that Congressmen were thinking out new ideas. Those who

ANTI-IMPERIALIST RALLY

Those who stated that the Congress was getting weaker because of the differences of opinion were mistaken. That was not correct. One should not be afraid of controversy and discussions. He thought that it was necessary that all Anti-Imperialist forces in the country, though they might have differences, should join together and should put up a united front in the fight for Indian Independence. To-day Congress was the biggest anti-Imperialist organisation, but it was essential to bring together all the anti-Imperialist forces. That was why the Lucknow Session of the Congress had passed a resolution with a view to get into closer contact with the masses.

It was essential to look at and study the Indian situation as compared to the international situation. The speaker referred to repression in India and suppression of Civil Liberties, the like of which had not been known since 1857. He also referred to the political situation in Bengal, U.P. and the N.-W. Frontier.

NO TIME FOR TALKS.

Referring to the offer of co-operation and extension of the hand for shaking of hands by high Government officials, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said, Congress had no time for either shaking hands and holding talks. It was busily engaged in removing the burden that was on India. The only way to get a response to the outstretched hands, was to remove the disabilities which were preventing Congressmen from shaking hands.

QUESTION OF OFFICES.

Referring to the question of office acceptance, Pt. Jawaharlal said that there were two views within the Congress on the question. The Congress had decided to postpone the decision. But whether one was for acceptance or for non-acceptance of offices, all Congressmen were united on the point of making the working of the Constitution impossible. Of course, there were two views on the question as to how it should be given effect to.

Since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi into the Congress arena, there were not many conflicts inside the Congress on questions of principles. Of course, there were differences of opinion, but their principles did not differ and their ideology was not different. But at the Lucknow Session of the Congress one could see clear differences on questions of principle and ideology. When he saw that delegates and workers were closely following the discussions and were discussing among themselves the differences, he was glad because such understanding of differences would be for the good of the country and the thinking power of the workers would increase.

COUNTRY NOT TIRED.

Referring to those who said that the country was tired and not prepared for any action, he said that he suspected that these people were reflecting their own mind and not of the people. Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience movement could not be started by just pressing a button somewhere and thinking that the whole thing would start off. The situation in the country and several other things had to be carefully considered before the country decided upon any action. It should not be forgotten that it concerned not a few people but crores. It would be the strength and force that was created by the crores that would lead the country to Independence.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Concluding he said that the issue before the Congress was not Socialism. He in his presidential address referred to Socialism. The issue before the Lucknow session was a political issue. The issue before the Congress was as to whether a radical mentality or reformist mentality should be created in the country. The President referred to the conflict between the Council-goers and others in 1924 and their return back to the country after finding the futility of entering legislatures and asked the people carefully to consider the question and give their views.

The Congress President also referred to the move for the establishment of the Civil Liberties Union and said that Babu Subash Chandra Bose had been arrested immediately after his return from Europe. The anger over it was not against Government, but against themselves as they were not able to do anything to prevent such things happening. He then explained in detail the Civil Liberties Unions in England, France and America. In the end he appealed to the people, those who had taken a vow to fight for complete Independence six years ago to carry on the struggle.

AMY BREAKS ROSE'S RECORD

Arrives At Croydon Doing Cape Flight And Return Within 11 Days

LONDON, May 15

Amy Mollison arrived at Croydon from Cape at 1.36 p.m. accomplishing the journey in 112 hours 17 minutes. She thereby beat Tommy Rose's record by 37 hours and 48 minutes and created a new record for the homeward flight from Cape to Croydon.

She won the outward record to Cape via West Coast and the Homeward via East Coast within 11 days.—Reuter.

SIR R. N. MOOKERJEE DEAD

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Death has occurred of Sir R. N. Mookerjee.

Sir R. N. Moorkerjee died at 11/30 p.m.

Following a chill, he became seriously ill with high fever.

Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerji the most noted Bengal industrialist, was connected with a number of Engineering and Scientific associations both of Bengal and Indian. He was a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India and was President of the Howrah Bridge Committee. He worked as a member of the Royal Currency Commission in 1925-26. He was also President of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee and a member of the Inchcape Committee and a number of other Committees.

At the time of his death he was 82 years of age).

AMY ON WAY HOME

VIENNA, May 15.

Mrs. Amy Mollison left Graz at 6-20 a.m. and landed in Vienna at 7-14 a.m. She refuelled and departed at 8-12 a.m. Direct to England.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT HAS NO REST

Heavy Programme In City

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress President, who arrived in Bombay at 8-15 on Friday morning had barely 15 minutes' rest till he went to bed at about 11-45 p.m.

At the station itself nearly half an hour was taken up and by the time he reached the Congress House in the morning more than an hour and half had been spent. He was at the Congress House for a few minutes and talked to some of the officials of the B.P.C.C.

He then motored down to Mr. and Mrs. Hatheesingh's residence at Warden Road. Mrs. Hatheesing is his sister, Miss Krishna Nehru. He had barely finished his bath when Mr. and Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas paid him a visit. Just a social call possibly.

After a few minutes with Mr. Upadhyaya, his Secretary, regarding correspondence etc, Panditji with his sister and brother-in-law paid a visit to Mr. Jal Naoroji, his usual host in Bombay. He certainly must have spent a good half an hour in Mr. Jal's company, as they are great friends.

Anyway, something important was awaiting him. When he returned Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale of the National Federation of the Trade Unions were waiting to see the Congress President. They had a good half an hour with him, while the "Chronicle" artist, Mr. Radha, was drawing up his cartoon. It is not known as to what Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale discussed, though, it is believed the conversation centred round the proposed unity of the A. I. T. U. C. and N. F. T. U.

Panditji finished his lunch and the press representatives were waiting for him. Later he gave the much talked of "Press Interview."

From 2 p.m. he was with the Press till about 4.

But the Karnatak leaders Messrs, Hardikar, Hukkeriker and Karmarker were waiting and they took up nearly half an hour regarding the situation in Karnatak.

He took tea and he got the first opportunity after it to rest for fifteen minutes. But there was the call from Mrs. Naidu to see Miss Padmaja Naidu who was not keeping good health. So they all started and went to the Taj Mahal Hotel and remained there 6-15 when Mr. Nariman came to fetch him to the Azad Maidan meeting. At the meeting he had to stay till 8-15. He went home changed, took food and started for the Green's to address the Indian Progressive Group. He finished with them by 11-30 and went home to sleep.

HITLER RECEIVES BR. AMBASSADOR

RUGBY, May 14.

Berlin messages report that the British ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, was received to-day by Herr Hitler.

It is presumed that the subject of conversation was the questions recently addressed to the German Government by the British Government in order to obtain elucidations on the German peace proposals.—B.O.W.

McSwiney Removed To Military Hospital

LONDON, May 15.

Sean McSwiney has been removed to the Military Hospital in Dublin and is reported to have been on hunger-strike for the last ten days.—Reuter's Special.

Allenby's Funeral On Tuesday

LONDON, May 15.

It is understood that the funeral of Lord Allenby will take place in the Westminster Abbey on Tuesday.—Reuter's Special.

Jap Reinforcements Arrive In Tientsin

TIENTSIN, May 15.

The first batch of Japanese reinforcements has arrived.

It is learned that the strength of the garrison is being brought up to 10,000.—Reuter.

Jawahar Donates Books To Political Prisoners' Library

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has donated a number of books and foreign magazines to the Political Prisoners' Library, Allahabad, from his own library.—A. P.

JAWAHAR TALKS TO PRESSMEN

(Continued From page 1)

(in some quarters) on false issues.

On the political issue, there was a desire to strengthen the Congress by bringing in mass elements by taking up the economic demands of the masses. Referring to class-war, Panditji said that, when a Socialist talked of it, he talked of something that he did not desire to exist. The Socialist talked of a thing that already existed in the present order of Society, in some form or other.

Giving his views on industrialisation, he said that he advocated industrialisation in its broad theory, but that did not mean that he agreed to all that an individual industrialist did. Though industrialism brought with it many evils, it would help the Socialists to reach their goal.

NO QUESTION OF SPLIT

The "split in the Congress" was the next topic raised by a Press representative. The difference in views said Panditji, was based not so much on acceptance of Office or non-acceptance. It was the difference in the fundamental outlook; "Are we thinking of working the Constitution or wrecking it?"

He was quite clear, he said, that the Congress should not work it, as they could not work it. Asked as to what would be his position, if the Congress decided finally to accept office, Panditji replied that it was a hypothetical question. He would have to act according to the circumstances.

The next important topic raised was as to how Socialism could be carried to the villages in India.

Panditji said that the Congress workers must base it on the present economic position of the villagers, in terms of the economic situation in the country. It would be absurd to talk of Socialism to a villager who was not in a position to understand what it meant. He should be told in terms of the agrarian situation and that would ultimately lead to his understanding of Socialism.

Panditji explained to a person who found his way at the interview, what was meant by "National Genius." In the approach to the problem, the language used by the Communists and the Socialists, their language was not understood by the people. They used certain historical phraseology lifted from European countries and hurled it down on the people here. One must go to the Indian labourer, know his needs and desires and put them in a way intelligible to him, conveying Socialist ideals in each country. The movement developed separately as in the case of Germany and Spain.

ACTION OUTSIDE LEGISLATURES

A press representative then asked the President, whether the Congress would revert to direct action, if a final decision were taken against office-acceptance, in a particular province.

Panditji replied that Provinces were not going to act separately. All provinces would act jointly. The fact that Congressmen did not accept office did not mean that direct action, such as no-tax campaign, would be launched. So far, it had been stressed that Parliamentary activity was one phase of the Congress programme. Now greater stress would be laid on the economic and agrarian questions.

ALL-PARTY UNION

The statement of a so-called Liberal from Punjab opposing the suggestion of formation of a Civil Liberties Union, was brought to the notice of Pandit Jawaharlal.

Panditji said that in Amritsar there were two organisations, which had got good publicity through the columns of certain newspapers, though their membership was little. But the Punjab Liberal organisation had nothing to do with the Liberal Party.

Panditji added that he did not see why people of entirely different persuasions should not come together to form the Union. In England, the Conservatives, Liberals, Labourites, Socialists and Communists were members of a similar Union which came into existence two or three years ago when the British Sedition Bill was introduced in Parliament. Obviously it was not a Union which might or could indulge in unconstitutional activities in the narrowest sense of that term. It would collect material and give it to the Press. The mere fact that he invited Liberals for its formation showed that there was nothing in it which was opposed to their views. It would be merely a publicity body.

FUTILE VELIFICATION

Panditji was then informed of a systematic campaign of velification of the Congress in its handling of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, carried on in certain newspapers.

He replied that it was not a new matter. It was as old as 15 years. Nearly a crore of rupees was collected in 1921. Two years later most detailed accounts were published and copies were sent to the Press. No Press could, however, publish those heavy volumes and three years later, extracts from the accounts were sent to the Press.

Out of the funds collected nearly 30 to 40 per cent. were paper collections. The funds were earmarked for various institutions and the money, though shown on paper, did not actually reach the Congress organisation. It was given to schools, the All-India Spinners Association, anti-untouchbility organisations and similar institutions in the country. A large sum went into the hands of the Trustees in Bombay part of which was confiscated by the Government.

Twenty-five per cent. of the amount (nearly 13-1/2 lacs) came to All-India Congress Committee. The rest was distributed to provinces, districts and villages. If one could realise that the sum was distributed among thousands of organisations all over the country, one could understand how little was left in the charge of these organisations. In those days, the All-India Congress Committee usd to give grants to various institutions in the country.

Proceeding Panditji observed that it could not be guaranteed that part of the funds was not wasted. Having experience of management of public funds, he was astonished, on the other hand, how these organisations were able to carry on their activities with these amounts for years and years.

FRUGAL EXPENDITURE.

In England during a short election period, millions of pounds were spent. Even a poor party like the British Labour Party, spent nearly a million sterling on elections. Panditji gave an instance of frugal management, during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932-33, in the United Provinces, which did not spend more than Rs. 63,000 during a period of 20 months.

ANTICS OF SARKAR.

He referred to the remarks of Sir A. N. Sirkar, in the Legislative Assembly and considered it a 'low-down' on the part of a high official, to bandy about the fund, without taking care to ascertain facts. Sir N. N. Sirkar, had collected large funds in 1921 to fight the Congress in Bengal but the accounts of those funds, had not seen the light of day.

It was equally unfortunate that Sir N. N. Sirkar should talk of 'nationalisation of women,' when the country was faced with major political problems.

NO BAN ON AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In the course of the interview it was gathered that a few copies of Pt. Jawaharlal's Autobiography were received by individuals in Bombay, including Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh, his sister, though he had not received the copies sent by the publishers by air mail.

Referring to a possibility of its ban, Panditji said that the British press opinion was in such laudatory terms,—even Conservative papers were praising it,—that it would now be too late for the Government of India to ban the book.

Changes In British Cabinet Are Foreshadowed

LONDON, May 15.

Important changes in the Cabinet are foreshadowed in the newspapers. It is reported that Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell has expressed the wish to be relieved of his duties at the Admiralty at Whitsun.

Sir Samuel Hoare is mentioned as a possible successor, but it is suggested that other changes may be made which will provide Sir Samuel Hoare with the choice of another office.—Reuter.

India's Fundamental Problem Is Economic

Mere Change In Political Structure Cannot Solve It, Says Jawaharlal

CONCILIATION GROUP'S QUESTIONS ANSWERED

"The fundamental problem of India is economic in its various aspects.

"The chief problem is the land problem with its enormous amount of unemployment and over-pressure on land and connected with that is the Industrial problem."

"The condition of the vast masses is growing worse and the problem cannot be tackled by merely changing the political structure at the top."

—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

IDEOLOGY OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The following is the first instalment of the proceedings of the meeting which took place between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the members of the Indian Conciliation Group at the "Friends House," Euston Road, London, on February 4th last, which has now been released by Panditji for publication through the "United Press":—

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen, there are two remarks that I wish to make first of all. One is that I think we all very greatly appreciate the decision which Mr. Nehru made to come back to this country before going to India and so to give us a further opportunity of meeting him, and we are very specially indebted to him for giving up the time this afternoon to come here and meet this Group. We are all the more indebted to him for deciding to come back to England for a brief period because of the anxieties which must disturb him all the time, and therefore I want to express our gratitude to him for coming. Secondly, I wish to say that it is deeply interesting and important that since Mr. Nehru agreed to come he has been elected to the presidency of the Indian National Congress. (Applause). Although I do not think he would wish us to look upon him this afternoon as the President of the Congress, that is an important factor in the questions about which we shall be thinking at this meeting.

We are glad indeed to have a good many friends here this afternoon from the Women's International League and other bodies, and I should like to welcome them all to this meeting.

QUESTIONS FOR JAWAHARLAL

The Chairman then dealt with the procedure to be adopted at the meeting and read the following seven questions which Mr. Nehru would answer:—

1. Will you outline what is meant by the term "Complete Independence for India"?

2. Do you recognise the need for an intermediate period of transition, and, if so, does the India Act in any way meet this? If not, what are the next steps to be taken?

3. What alternative method would you use for dealing with the situation on the North-West Frontier and similarly for the situation in Bengal?

4. What is the relation of the Indian problem in regard to world problems? Does the League of Nations help in this connection?

5. How far is the communal problem due to economic causes?

6. In what ways can people in this country help? What part do you think a Conciliation Group can play?

7. Should not the Indian National movement maintain some kind of effective agency in London for the purpose of spreading accurate information?

PRESIDENT ANSWERS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: Mr. Chairman and Friends, First of all may I point out that, although I happen to have been elected the President of the next session of the Indian National Congress. I do not speak in any such capacity but entirely on my own behalf? In any event, I should not have been able to speak as President of the Congress, but that is especially so because I have been really cut off from my colleagues and the leaders of the Congress movement in India for a number of years, and it is difficult for me to get into touch with living currents of thought in India without being in that country for some time.

FAIRLY COMPREHENSIVE.

These questions that have been framed are fairly comprehensive. One could say a great deal about them or deal with them briefly. I suppose it would be best if I tried to deal with them fairly briefly, because there is not very much time at our disposal this afternoon, and I shall try (although I am not likely to succeed) to say only that which is pertinent to the subjects dealt with in the questions.

"COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE"

1. With regard to the first question: "Will you outline what is meant by the term 'Complete Independence for India'?" presumably the reference is to this phrase occurring in the first article of the Congress Constitution. Therein it refers, I take it, to the political side only and not to the economic side. Of course, the Congress, as a whole, is beginning to think on economic lines also and otherwise develop its economic policy, and some of us, including myself, think much more on the lines of economic freedom than on the lines of political freedom. Obviously economic freedom includes political freedom. But, defining this phrase simply in its political sense, as it occurs in the Congress Constitution, it means national freedom, not only domestic but foreign, financial, military, i.e., control of the military and control of foreign affairs: in other words, whatever national freedom usually signifies. That does not mean necessarily that we lay stress on an isolation of India or a breaking away of India from such associations as might exist with England or with other countries, but it does mean —that we want to break with imperialist connection with Britain. If imperialism survives in England, the only connection between England and India is likely to be the connection of an imperialist domination in India in some form or other. It may become vaguer and vaguer; it may become less obvious than it is; it may even not be obvious on the political side and yet be very powerful on the economic side. Therefore in terms of imperialist Britain the independence of India means the separation of India from England. Personally I can conceive and welcome the idea of a close association between India and England on terms other than those of imperialism.

PERIOD OF TRANSITION

2. The second question is: "Do you recognise the need for an intermediate period of transition, and if so, does India Act in any way meet this? If not, what are the next steps to be taken?" Whenever any change comes about, inevitably there are all manner of intermediate and transitional phases, but often it so happens that the structure of government becomes rather petrified and does not change rapidly enough, while economic and other changes are inevitably going on because economic changes do not wait for laws and enactments; they go on while the structure does not change. The result is that in extreme cases there are big upheavals which forcibly change the structure, and those are called revolutions, but even in that case there are transition periods. I take it that this question refers more to the structure of government than to any intermediate period and it is therefore difficult to answer, because that depends on so many factors. It depends partly on us but largely on the British Government and largely on various forces, national and international. Obviously if there was a mutual arrangement between Britain and the people of India there would inevitably be transitional stages in the process of reaching that goal. It might take a long time, but there would have to be some steps in the process; one cannot suddenly and all at once bring about a big change. On the other hand, if there is no possibility of a change being brought about by mutual agreement, then there are likely to be upheavals, and it is difficult to say what the result of an upheaval will be. It depends on the size of the upheaval; it depends on the great economic forces that cause the upheaval, and anything might happen, because, as I conceive it, the fundamental problem of India really is economic in its various aspects. The chief problem is the land problem, with its enormous amount of unemployment and over-pressure on land, and connected with that is the industrial problem, because probably if one tries to solve the land problem one will have to consider the question of Industry. There are also many other problems, such as unemployment in the middle classes, and they will really have to be tackled all together, so that they may fit into each other, and not individually and separately.

All these problems have to be tackled for many reasons, but the fundamental reason is that the economic situation is growing worse and the condition of the vast masses is going further and further miserable. They cannot be tackled by merely changing the political structure at the top. The political structure might be such as to help us in tackling the problems and the real test of the political structure is this: Does it help us and will it make it easier for us to tackle these problems and solve them?

With regard to an intermediate period, all one can say is that there is bound to be some intermediate period. We are passing through an intermediate period now, but whether the development is going to be by arrangement or agreement or by sudden jumps or big jumps the future alone can show.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

In India the Congress and some groups outside the Congress have suggested that the proper and democratic way to deal with the political aspect of the problem is by means of a constituent Assembly, that is to say, fundamentally the people of India should decide the Constitution of India; they do not admit that the people of India should remain merely passive agents of a foreign authority in regard to the drawing up of such a Constitution. The only way in which the desires of the people of India can take shape is through some such Constituent Assembly. To-day that is not a feasible proposition, simply because it cannot be put into effect unless the British Government itself decides to put an end to its domination in India and leave the Indian people to develop their own Constitution, or whether the British Government so decides or not, the pressure of events brings it about, because a real Constituent Assembly involves ultimately or, in fact, in the near future after it is formed, the end of British domination in India. A Constituent Assembly does not mean merely a group of so-called leaders coming together and drawing up a Constitution. The whole idea behind the Constituent Assembly is this: that it should be elected by means of an adult franchise, men and women together, so that there should be really mass representation, in order to give effect to the economic urges of the masses. The present difficulty is that a number of upper middle class people sit down and, instead of talking in terms of economics, they discuss the question of offices in the new Constitution and who will be appointed to them: there is a desire to share in the spoils of office in patronage, and so forth, which the new Constitution might bring, and that partly gives rise to the Communal problem. If the mass elements take part in the election of the Constituent Assembly, obviously they will not be interested in getting jobs in the new Constitution; they are interested in their own economic troubles and attention will immediately be given to social and economic issues, whilst some of the other problems, which appear to loom large but are fundamentally not important, will recede into the background, like the communal problem.

TEST OF CONSTITUTION

The second part of the question is: Does the India Act in any way meet the need for an intermediate period of transition? I have just said that the test of a Constitution is this: Whether it helps us to solve the economic problems which face us and which are the real problems. The India Act, as you perhaps know, has been criticised from almost every possible angle by almost every possible group in India, moderate or advanced. I doubt if it has any friends at all in India. If there are a few persons who are prepared to tolerate it, either they belong to the big vested interests in India or they are people who by sheer habit tolerate everything that the British Government does. Apart from those people, almost every political group in India has taken the strongest exception to the India Act. They all object to it and have criticised it in very great detail, and the general feeling is that, far from helping us, it really takes us back and it binds our hands and feet so tightly that we cannot get a move on. All the vested interests in Britain and in India have found such a permanent place in this Act that any substantial social or economic change or political change becomes almost impossible, short of revolution. On the one hand, under the India Act we cannot even endeavour to make substantial economic changes on the other hand, we cannot change the India Act itself. You must not think that in the India Act we are getting some democratic instrument which can be developed into something better. That is not so.

INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

You must not apply the analogy of the various steps taken in the Dominions—in Canada and in Australia—in the early stages of the development of self-government in those countries. The problems there were very simple; there were simple communities to be dealt with, and whatever the steps taken were, there was room for inevitable development, and that development did take place. That does not apply to India at all. To-day India has got to face a very complicated economic problem and the decision to be taken on that problem cannot be postponed. Secondly, the India Act is such that it cannot be developed. Of course there can be development from time to time if the British Government itself changes the India Act, but, as it is, even if 99 or 100 per cent of the people of India want to change it they cannot do so. It has no seeds of change in it; it is a permanent fixing of the chains of vested interests on the Indian people. The only choice that is offered to the Indian people is to submit to it or, if they want to change it, to revolt against it in some form or other. Therefore the India Act does not in any way meet the need for an intermediate period of transition. Under the India Act a wider electorate is created, and that is a desirable thing, but it is the only desirable thing in the Act.—United Press.

BAN ON BIHAR SOCIALIST

Party Secretary Ordered Not To Enter Jamalpur For Two Months

PATNA, May 14

A report from Monghyr states that Mr. Nawal Kishore Dhawal, Joint Secretary of the Bihar Socialist Party, has been served with an order under section 144 to leave Jamalpur at once and not to enter the area for a period of two months.—United Press.

PUNJAB HINDUS MOBILISE

LAHORE, May 15

With the object of promoting Hindu interests in the provincial elections, a meeting of prominent Hindu leaders was held here, when those present decided to constitute themselves into a Committee to devise measures for conducting the elections in such manner as would avoid friction between different political parties and associations concerned with the welfare of the Hindus.

The meeting also resolved that it was the duty of every Hindu to attain Swarajya by all constitutional and peaceful means, consistently with the full protection of the Legitimate rights of the Hindus.

Those present included Mahatma Hansraj, Raja Narendranath, Mr. Manoharlal, Mr. Krishnakant Malaviya, Mrs. Shanno Devi and Mr. Satyarthi.—A.P.

A Look Round The World

Spain Declares War On Wealthy Capitalists?

Resuming Friendly Relations With Soviet Russia —Scheme To Distribute Land To Landless Poor

MADRID, (By Air Mail).

"Republican Government regards Russia as a friend of Spain. The common enemies of Russia and Spain are the conspirators and wealthy capitalist elements of the extreme Right", declared Senor Azana, the new President of the Spanish Republic, here the other day.

He affirmed that Spain would soon resume friendly relations with Soviet Russia and appoint an Ambassador within a short time.

He further pointed out the great schemes of distributing land to the poor peasants which have been put into effect in the two provinces, and said that land commissioners are already extending the scheme to other provinces.

Will Roosevelt Be Re-elected

WASHINGTON, (By Air Mail.)

Overwhelming support for Mr. Roosevelt as Democrat candidate in the presidential election next November is evident from the primary elections in Pennsylvania and Massachusett.

Party Dissensions In Mexico

MEXICO, (By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the left-wing of the Government party have sent delegation to President Cardenas, demanding the immediate exclusion of past President Portes Gil who is said to have turned more to the Right.

It is alleged that the recent riots in Mexico had been organised with the explicit connivance of Portes Gil who is in favour of a more moderate policy as social reforms are concerned.

Who Will Fortify The Straits?

ISTANBUL, (By Air Mail).

The Istanbul correspondent of the "Vreme", Belgrade, wires to his journal that although the fortification of Dardanelles has not yet decided upon, a keen competition has already made itself manifest among the various foreign firms regarding the works of construction.

Several world-renowned armament firms have approached the government with offers but so far those of only two countries have been invited to send in more detailed estimates.

These are the German Krupp and the Russian Putilor works. It is probable that in view of the long standing Russo-Turkish friendship the entire contracts may be passed on to the Soviet Government.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION CHIEF

Dr. Hyder To Officiate

SIMLA, May 15.

Dr. Hyder has been appointed officiating Chairman of the Public Service Commission from August 31, when Sir David Petrie proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement and till Mr. Eyre Gordon arrives to take up chairmanship.

Mr. Reynell, Secretary of the Commission, will officiate as a member during Dr. Hyder's chairmanship.—United Press.

I. L. O. Maritime Session

SIMLA, May 15.

A special maritime session of the International Labour Conference will be held in Geneva from October 6.—United Press.

WATER SCARCITY IN KARACHI

Corporation's Notification On "Axing" Of Consumption

KARACHI, May 15

The Karachi Corporation issued a notification to the public to-day announcing that a serious situation threatens to arise in Karachi as a result of shortage of water supply owing to lack of rains and stating that all possible efforts should be made by the citizens to conserve the present supply of water.

The notification urges the public to co-operate with the Corporation in conservation measures by cutting off connections to gardens and for building purposes though it is not intended at present further to reduce the hours of supply.—A.P.

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Fresh Consignment Just Received.

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Gents' good quality Brown or Black Hide Leather Oxford Shoes, fitted with reliable solid leather sole and rubber heel. Smart medium toe shape with very comfortable fitting.

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OPENING TO-DAY.....

The Greatest Achievement of Indian Cinematic Art in Entertainment Appeal and Technical Perfection alike

DEVIKA RANI

in a superb emotional portrayal of rare beauty and dramatic power

BOMBAY TALKIES' SMASHING HIT

Greater and Better than ever

"Jeevan Naiya"

Produced by: HIMANSU RAI | Directed by: FRANZ OSTEN | Story by: NIRANJAN PAL

A Symphony of Two Loving Souls thrown by scheming Fate into a vortex of sensational circumstances and re-united at last by the magnet of True Love

The Viceroy's Speech at presentation ceremony of two prize bulls at Delhi, exclusively filmed by Bombay Talkies Ltd., also included in the programme

Feast of Music, Tuneful Melodies, Charming Dances, Thrills and Romance, Perfect Technique and other attractions.

DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m. Saturday and Sunday 3 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road.

FILM FARE FOR THE WEEK

"Bohemian Girl" runs second week at the Central.

"IF YOU COULD ONLY COOK"

At Pathe

Herbert Marshall, Jean Arthur, Leo Sarrillo and Lionel Stander, stars and principals of Columbia's new romantic comedy, "If You Could Only Cook" appeared on the screen yesterday at the Pathe Theatre.

Together with the very helpful direction of Willim A. Seiter, who knows a comedy situation when he sees one, and some exceptionally amusing dialogue from the joint pens of Howard J. Green and Gertrude Purcell, they make the film a sparkling and happy thing.

Marshall has always been adept at comedy. He is an artful actor, with a voice that falls easily on the ears and a manner that generally gives him command of whatever scene he happens to be playing. But in this picture he gets a run for his money, in the shape of the gleeful Miss Arthur, who makes her bow as a full-fledged star. This is a young lady who can deliver a line with the best of them. She and Marshall put on a charming duel that will have you grinning from start to finish.

In a nutshell, the story concerns a disgruntled millionaire, who is about to marry a girl, he doesn't love, and a broke, out-of-work young lady who meets him on a park bench. Thinking him a fellow member of the army of the unemployed, the girl invites him to go with her and answer an advertisement for a married couple to serve as botler and maid. On the spur of the moment, he accepts; and, pretending to be married, they get the job

Of course, a millionaire betrothed to a society girl can't go off and be a butler without things happening, especially if that same millionaire falls in love with another girl with blue eyes who knows how to cook.

Leo Carrillo, as the big-shot racketeer and epicure in whose home the unmarried "married couple" is employed, does some of his best work to date. His appellation as the best-loved bad man on the screen holds true. Lionel Stander, the buzz-saw voiced poet of "The Scoundrel," is outstandingly funny as Carrillo's henchman. And Friedal Inescourt does very well in a small role, as the girl Marshall is engaged to marry.

"If You Could Only Cook," to add it all up, is as delightful a comedy as has come this way in many a moon.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN STAYS ON

At The Capitol

You've laughed at the antics of Chaplin ever since you can remember. The fellow has always been 'my favourite comedian' and so millions have rocked with laughter from Seattle to Singapore. But now Chaplin throws at your face what he only hinted at before. With MODERN TIMES, the little man has unburdened something that has lain heavily on his heart for many a day.

You'll go to your theatre .....

A scene from "Annie leave the Room" at the Excelsior."

sit smugly in your seat .....quite happy at the thought of being entertained by the world's most famous comedian for a long eighty minutes. But then the very first laugh catches in your throat, it is not quite as hearty as it might be ..... and through the rest of the picture you have the uncomfortable feeling of seeing something you did not expect to find. You might even think it all a little unfair and realise that the occasional laughs that are thrown at you, are just candy for the children .....so that you might not feel completely cheated. MODERN TIMES is not mere satire and to label it propaganda is a little bitter. Mr. Chaplin has received no Croix de Guerre ..... no Legion of Honour from a Stalin or a Mussolini. In fact two of the world's present dictators forbade their people to see the picture. The reason is obvious, they could not have helped feeling that the insignificant little fellow with the baggy trousers and cane was laughing all the while.....now slyly.....now openly. 'The joke's on us' they must have cried whilst signing the order for the picture's proscription.

Our machine age, our unemployment, our social system .....in fact all the unsavoury products of our civilisation are thrown at you with a force that makes one wince. Chaplin has spared nobody ..... he has been merciless and yet not unreasonably so. Even the music taunts with its irritating fascination. The melody returns again and again buzzing like the mosquito with its incessant note of complaint. See MODERN TIMES ..... it is good for the soul ..... a little sad ..... a little funny, but something not easily to be forgotten.

"JEEVAN NAIYA" OPENS TO-DAY

Bombay Talkies' Great Film At The Imperial

Bombay Talkies have already earned a great reputation for excellent films with their previous pictures, "Jawani Ki Hawa," "Mamta," and "Miyan Biwi." But the best picture they have so far produced is undoubtedly "Jeevan Naiya" which opens to-day at the Imperial Cinema.

The film would have lost most of its beauty and charm without Devika Rani who plays the heroine's role with great success. Her acting is most natural throughout and after seeing her in this picture one has to admit that she is one of world's best film stars. The hero's part is played by Ashok Kumar, a young man, who appears on the screen for the first time but who acts with great success. His acting too is very natural and the ease with which he acts and the convincing way in which he plays his part entitles him to play with such a great star as Devika Rani.

DANCES AND SONGS.

There are about twelve songs in the film and all of them are very sweetly and melodiously sung. Some of them are so excellent that one feels like hearing them over and over again. The standard of music is in fact very high and the Bombay Talkies orchestra of several dozen instruments adds to the beauty of the songs. Then there are charming dances too. The kite dance by Mumtaz Ali, accompanied by Sunita Devi is one of the best features of the film and it kept the audience spell bound. In one marriage party scene which has been taken at night about a thousand artistes were engaged and the lighting effect was very grand.

The photography throughout the picture is excellent and sound recording very clear. At one place three different sounds can be heard at the same time. A storm is blowing, a Yogini is singing and the heroine is talking. All these three combined produce a most wonderful effect and only the costly, and modern equipment in the Bombay Talkies' Studio could have recorded them so wonderfully.

The direction is very well done and brings out all the important points of the story. The story itself is the very life of the picture and the dialogues are all natural.

"Jeevan Naiya" is thus on the whole a picture of high merit and should not be missed by any cinema goer.

DOLORES DEL RIO IN "I LIVE FOR LOVE"

At Opera House

The new Warner Bros, romantic comedy-with-music, "I Live for Love", which is being shown at the Royal Opera House this week for the first time locally, is sure to sweep audiences with gales of laughter over the hilarious situations and send them home gaily whistling the catchy airs.

To add to the entertainment of the picture there is a lively romance set in the glamorous background of the stage and radio, behind the scenes.

The famous song team of Wruhel and Dixon, wrote five original songs for the production, which rank among the hits of the year. They are sung by the famous star of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Everett Marshall, who has one of the finest baritone voices in the country.

The talented all star cast is headed by Dolores Del Rio, exotic Mexican star. She plays the part of a temperamental South American prima donna who hopes to set Broadway by the ears, but whose success is marred by her own tempestuous rages and her inability to segregate her ardent love affairs from her operatic work, all of which adds to the hilarity of the piece.

Miss Del Rio is radiantly beautiful and her charm is accentuated by the fiery and impassioned manners in which she delineates the character. She is perfectly fitted by birth and temperament for the role, and gives an unusually lively and artistic interpretation of her part.

Mr. Marshall proves that he is as much at home in an acting role for the screen as he is a singer. Though comparatively new in films, having played in but one picture previously, he is not without thorough training in the art of acting, having been in vaudeville and musical comedy for years as well as on the operatic stage. He also is famed for his singing over the radio.

Guy Kibee, as a radio program sponsor and Berton Churchill, in the role of a theatrical producer, are both dragged into a merry-go-round of troubles through the contrary cussedness of the prima donna, who works or walks off the set as the whim seizes her, all of which makes for laughter. Both are talented comedians and enact these particular roles with unusual skill.

Allen Jenkins gives a characteristic portrayal of a tough press agent while Hobart Cavanaugh stirs the risibilities by the highbrow manner in which he takes off a much too important director of public relations.

Other rollicking comedy touches are added by Eddie Conrad and the famous vaudeville team of Shaw and Lee, in the roles of street musicians.

Busby Berkeley has brought out all the fast comedy action by his capable direction. He also has added a beautiful as well as hilarious pageant, in which the characters of the picture take off the famous people of history.

An additional attraction at the Royal Opera House this week, is the appearance of Dorothy and Duegoff, the sensational Russian Dance duo. This couple performs acrobatic dances demanding great strength and agility; the highlight of their act being an intensely thrilling "Leap of Death" in which, Dorothy dives from a high pedestal to be caught in the arms of Duegoff.

(Continued From Col. 6)

Hal Roach-M-G-M. feature comedy to reveal the story here. Suffice it to say that the plot revolves around a band of gypsies of which Laurel and Hardy are members. Love affairs interest is sustained by Antonio Moreno, of whom Mac Busch, "Ollie's" nagging wife, is enamoured.

Jacqueline Wells is seen in the role of Princess Arline as a young lady while four-year-old Darla Hood is the same character as a child. Other of the principals in the cast, all of whom give creditable performances, are James Finlayson and William P. Carleton. The Bohemian Girl is continued at the Central for another week.

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

At The Plaza

One of the greatest classics of adventure and romance, "The Three Musketeers of Alexander Dumas, has been picturised with rare pictorial effects and spectacular mounting by the R-K-O Radio with suitable modifications in the original to suit the requirements of modern film-entertainment. For rapid sure-fire action, thrills and popular appeal the picture has been acclaimed as the greatest hit. It is now revived at the Plaza Talkies (Dadar) from to-day.

The ageless romance of mediaevalism, as immortalised by Dumas, is reproduced in the film version with all the glamour and enchantment which belongs to that legendary period. Against an authentic background of 17th century France with the intrigue-ridden court of Louis XIII, the dark streets of Paris, the dwelling grounds behind the Luvembourg, the ambushed road to Callais, the story, familiar to millions, rushes to its powerful climax in a series of thrilling escapades.

The adaptation of the tale by Dudley Nichols and Rowland V. Lee and Lee's direction have followed the unexcelled story-telling pattern of Dumas. The swashbuckle, the serious and comic duels, the court intrigues, the furtive and tempestuous love making, the robust comedy, and the immortal loyalty of the musketeers—all these ingredients, which have kept the romance popular for ninety years, are preserved in perfect balance.

ACTING HONOURS

Walter Abel, coming as a new personality to the screen with a distinguished stage record on Broadway, portrays d'Artagnan with fiery conviction. His brilliant acting fulfils completely the requirements of chivalry, reserved tenderness and fighting spirit. Out of his Goscony chateau he rides to challenge high adventure and offer his sword to the king. In quick-won comradeship with the three best blades in France, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis he plunges valiantly into defence of his queen's honour, threatened by the powerful Cardinal Richelieu.

The skill of Cliff Red's production guidance is manifest in every detail of the picture. Max Steiner's appropriate musical score, Louis Van Den Ecker's technical direction, Walter Plunkett's costumin, and exceptionally good photography maintain its high quality.

Karloff in "The Black Room" shown at the Regal this week.

BOHEMIAN GIRL CONTINUES

At The Central

Laurel and Hardy are themselves again! In their original screen version of Balfe's famous light opera which was produced on the stage nearly a century ago, the gay buffoons, despite their colourful gypsy costumes, are more than the Stan and "Ollie" the public has come to know and love, than they have been for several months.

Whoever was responsible for selecting Michael Balfe's musical classic as a background for Laurel and Hardy antics is to be congratulated. The music, sometimes lilting and again pleading, is altogether delightful. What little of the original story of "The Bohemian Girl" is used in the modern screen version is sufficient to form the peg upon which a quick-paced and hilarious scenario is hung. Last week's capacity houses at the Central Theatre seemed to thoroughly enjoy the picture from start to finish—and what a finish!

It would spoil the pleasure of those who have yet to see this

(Continued in Col. 4)

Dolores Del Rio in "I Live For Love" shown this week at Royal Opera House.

KARLOFF IN NEW FILM

At The Regal

People addicted to nervous disorders are admonished not to visit the Regal where Karloff is holding forth in his new Columbia picture "The Black Room". The above advice may not be entirely fair; even neurotics are deserving of an evening's entertainment that stands head and shoulders over any melodrama that has emerged from Hollywood in many months. But let it suffice that Karloff at his best is enough to chill the stoutest heart, and he is at his best in "The Black Room". Without benefit of plaster of paris, or hardware protruding from his forehead and sticking out of his ears, Karloff, in his natural physical state, portrays the role of a bluebeard of the Balkans, a ruthless killer whose thirst for blood seems never to be seated. As the fiendish Baron de Berghman, one of twin sons, he fights relentlessly to forestall the violent death that is in store for him if the legendary curse that hangs over his family is to have its way. The birth of twins, according to the legend, is to mark the end of the de Berghman line. The younger son will kill the elder son and the family shall be wiped out forever. Karloff, as the elder de Berghman, murders his brother in an effort to defeat the anathema—only subsequently to meet death at the hands of the corpse. Lovely Marian Marsh, whose alluring beauty causes much of the turmoil, is excellently cast; she is a very talented young lady. Katherine DeMille is seen as a seductive serving girl, who, after winning the baron's favour, becomes a victim of the grisly execution chamber. Robert Allen, who recently enjoyed a personal triumph in Grace Moore's "Love Me Forever", leaves nothing to be desired as a dashing young lieutenant in love with Miss Marsh. And Thurston Hall, John Buckler, Henry Kolker, Fredrik Vogeding and others in the supporting cast enact their roles exceptionally well. Roy William Neill's expert direction has much to do with the fine quality of "The Black Room". But Karloff is something to see. See it, by all means.

Political Prisoner And Not Convict

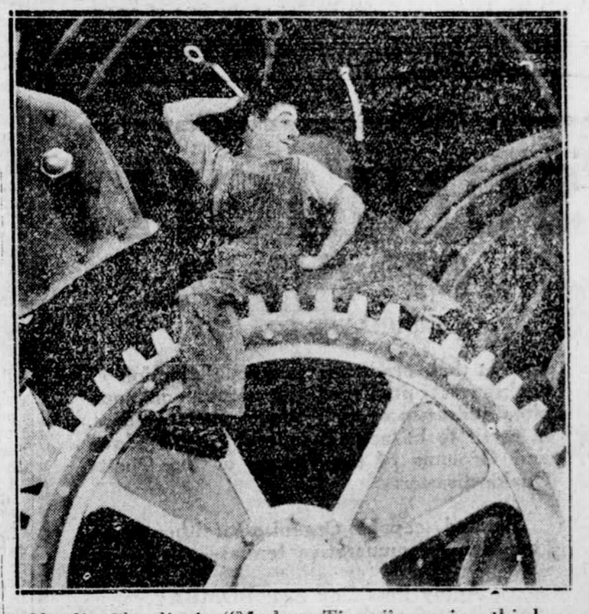
KARACHI, May 14.

Seth Haji Abdul Haroon, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I am surprised to read a telegram sent by a news agency from Simla that Khan Abdul Samud Khan is not a political prisoner, but was convicted by a jirga under the ordinary law for kidnapping a European sapper and his wife. I emphatically declare that Khan Abdul Samud Khan is a political prisoner convicted by a jirga under Sec. 124-A.

I hope the news agency will soon correct this telegram."+ United Press.

A scene from "If You Could Only Cook" shown this week at Pathe.



Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" running third week at the Capitol.

Northants Forced To Follow On

Match With Indian Visitors Ends In Draw

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: May 15.

The match between the Indians and Northamptonshire ended in a draw.

NORTHANTS FOLLOW ON.

The Northants failed to avert a follow-on by 13 runs only, but in their second innings they mastered Nissar and Amarsingh and had no difficulty with other bowlers. Allen scored 90 in 135 minutes, hitting twelve times to boundary. Grimshaw batted stubbornly but Bakewell scoring 50 runs in 50 minutes, completed his individual century in 95 minutes, hitting altogether 15 fours.

The Indian Captain tried Nissar, Amarsingh, Amarnath, Gopalan, Mushtaque Ali, Merchant and Ramaswamy to get the rival team skittled out and himself also bowled a few overs.

FINAL SCORES.

Indians 405 (for 9 wickets and declared). Northants 242 and 275 for one wicket (Allen 90; Grimshaw 73 not-out; Bakewell 100, not-out).

BAKEWELL SCORES CENTURY

The Rival Teams

INDIANS.	NORTHANTS.
VIZIANAGRAM	ALLEN
NAYUDU.	SNOWDEN.
NISSAR.	NORTHWAY.
AMARNATH.	BAKEWELL.
MERCHANT.	GRIMSHAW.
BAQUA JILANI.	JAMES.
MUSHTAQ ALI.	TIMMS.
HINDLEKAR.	MATTHEWS.
HUSSAIN.	PERKINS.
RAMASWAMI.	CLARK.
AMARSINGH.	PARTRIDGE.

LONDON: May 15.

James and Matthews (Northants) continued their overnight innings to-day in fine weather on a good wicket. Having added six runs to his last night's score James was dismissed by a smart piece of work by Nayudu in slips. A ball from Amarsingh striking Vizianagram's knee shot up and was caught by Nayudu.

James played a careful defensive innings, taking 140 minutes to score his 45 (233—8).

Perkins followed, but was soon bowled by Amarsingh having scored only four.

Matthews was the last man out. He played cautiously for 90 minutes and was finally out l.b.w. to Nissar.

The Northants failed to avert a follow on by only 13 runs and began their second innings with Allen and Grimshaw. The latter batted with extreme care taking 25 minutes to score two singles.

At lunch the pair were not-out, with 59 and 21 respectively to their account.

At lunch time the score was 85 runs for no loss of wicket.

FIRST CENTURY.

Although Grimshaw was concentrating mainly on defence, the pair were able to send up the first century of the innings in equal number of minutes. Allen was versatile and reaching the boundary a dozen times collected his 90 with an on-boundary off Gopalan, after batting for 135 minutes, but the next ball beat him completely and just flicked the bails.

The first wicket partnership put on 132 runs.

STUBBORN BATTING.

Bakewell then joined Grimshaw. Grimshaw never relaxed and went on playing stubbornly. He got to his individual score of 50 after having been at the wicket for 170 minutes, but Bakewell, once he got his eye in, quickly overhauled him and scoring rapidly with cuts and drives reached three figure score, to become the second batsman to knock off a century against the Tourists.

Bakewell completed his 50 runs in as many minutes and then speeded up hitting off the next 50 in 45 minutes only. His chief hits were 15 fours.

Once Nissar and Amarsingh were mastered, the batsmen found other bowlers easy. The only wicket that fell was Gopalan's second wicket of the tour.

Thus the match ended in a draw.

NORTHANTS—1ST INNINGS.

Allen b Amarsingh	1
Grimshaw l.b.w., b Nissar	17
Northway c Amarnath, b Amarsingh	35
Bakewell c and b Amarnath	29
Timms l.b.w., b Nissar	31
Snowden b Amarnath	24
Patridge c Hindlekar, b Merchant	19
James c Nayudu, b Amarsingh	45
Matthews l.b.w., b Nissar	19
Perkins b Amarsingh	4
Clark (not out)	4
Extras	14
Total	242

BOWLING ANALYSIS:— Nissar 3 for 74; Amarsingh 4|52; Gopalan 0|30; Amarnath 2|35; Nayudu 0|24; Merchant 1|13.

NORTHANTS—2ND INNINGS.

Allen b Gopalan	90
Grimshaw (not out)	73
Bakewell (not out)	100
Extras	12
Total (for 1 wkt.) at close	275

FALL OF WICKET:—1 for 132.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Nissar 0 for 20; Amarsingh 0|62; Amarnath 0|42; Gopalan 1|34; Naidu 0|15; Mushtaque Ali 0|40; Merchant 0|14; Vizianagram 0|25; Ramaswamy 0|11.

Baldwin Blames Other Powers!

Italo-Ethiopian Dispute And League's Failure: We Shall Try Again, Says Premier

RUGBY: May 14.

The Prime Minister devoted to Foreign Affairs the principal parts of the speech which he delivered this afternoon at a gathering of Conservative women in the Albert Hall

In a characteristic introduction he reminded the audience, "I am not a dictator. I have to rely on reason."

He went on to comment that one thing would strike the historian of the future, namely that, wherever you found in the world to-day the greatest measure of constitutional stability, there you found the most complete freedom of criticism of Government.

Turning to the events in recent months and to the discussions in Parliament and in the country generally on Foreign Affairs and the League of Nations, Mr. Baldwin said that, for the first time there had been a clear appreciation of what League membership meant and involved. That in itself was a good thing.

THE LEAGUE COVENANT.

Reading the preamble of the League Covenant the Premier said, "Those objects are still the aim of our foreign policy and if Europe is to be preserved, they must be the aim of the foreign policy of all nations."

But a difficult question was to determine what were the best and most practical means of achieving those aims. "What I have always said before this crisis, I repeat now. If you find an instrument willing to do what you want it does not mean that your desire is impossible of achievement. What it does mean is that those who have used that instrument without success must sit down and examine that instrument and strengthen it, alter it, embody in it if you can, such changes as will make it effective for your purpose. I would say here that probably at the Assembly in the Autumn, the League members will have to consider what, if any, changes are necessary in the League and I hope any changes that may be found helpful in including those nations, which are outside the League to come into it—if any such changes can be seen to be feasible—I hope then indeed, they will be considered with all sincerity and with every desire to make the League at least what it was hoped to be at the beginning—a universal League."

SANCTIONS & SECURITY.

Regarding the Italo-Ethiopian dispute Mr. Baldwin said that acting from no personal feelings, but from a desire to fulfil the Covenant obligations, the British Government had tried to be a good League member and had done more than anyone else. Therefore, he was not disposed and did not intend to accept blame for the fact that those efforts had failed to prevent war or materially to effect the progress of hostilities. In the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Government had been prepared, if necessary, to go the whole length which Sanctions would have led them, if other Powers in the League had been ready to accompany them. But experience had made it plain that to be effective in promoting the peace in Europe and of the world, they must have the secured safety of their own land, people and empire and therefore, must proceed to remedy deficiencies in Defence. It was no good making up their minds to take effective action in support of the League unless they were in a position to take it. It was no good deciding on economic and Financial Sanctions, if they were not going to back them up. Military sanctions were an essential part of collective security. "We will try out collective security as far as we can all go together, but I for one, will not despair if on this occasion it fails. We shall try again."

NO LIMITED LIABILITY.

The question was, were the nations of Europe ready to play their part, because in collective security there could be no limited liability and no sleeping partnership. Collective security did not mean that all work was to be done by the British Navy for the other nations.

The Prime Minister concluded by declaring that the well-being of the British people depended upon the peace of Europe and of the world. Isolation was impossible. No responsible person could believe that Britain any more than France or Germany could remain indifferent to the fate of any of her neighbours.—B.O.W.

Baqa Suffers From Insomnia

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: May 15.

Baqua Jilani the Indian Cricket Touring Team member, is suffering from sleeplessness and he has proceeded to London to consult a doctor.

NEED FOR JOINT ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

"F" Ward Congress' Fraternal Greetings To T. U. Congress

BOMBAY, Friday

The following message has been forwarded by the Managing Committee of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee to the Secretary of the All-India Trade Congress in reply to his letter:—

"We extend to the All-India Trade Union Congress on the occasion of its fifteenth annual session our fraternal greetings and express our solidarity with the struggles of the India working class for social justice. Though those struggles are to-day manifested in purely trade union skirmishes the conscious development of a political ideology is inevitable in the working class movement. In India, conditioned as the country is, this political consciousness cannot develop apart from and in opposition to the national struggle for political independence. The isolationist policy pursued by the Trade Union movement and guided in main by a leadership which was steeped in political liberalism and thoroughly reformist in outlook deprived the Indian working class movement of the correct directive.

NEED FOR JOINT FRONT

On the other hand the political movement bereft of a sound economic basis suffered from fundamental weakness. The decision of the All-India Trade Union Congress, therefore, to participate in the political struggle for national independence under the aegis of the Indian National Congress and the decision of the latter to develop effective mass contact and the attempt to adumbrate an economic programme, at last, presage the end of splendid isolation on the one side, the painful indifference on the other. We may now look to the effective co-ordination of the economic and political struggles by which alone sufficient power be generated successfully to combat Imperialism.

We have every hope that the present session of the Trade Union Congress will lead to the early development of the Joint Anti-Imperialist Front and the basic struggle for complete political independence and social justice. We wish the Trade Union Congress session every success".

Mr. C. K. Narayen Swami has been elected as the fraternal delegate on behalf of the Committee to the T. U. C. Session.

FOR T. U. C. SESSION

Delegates Arriving In Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Trade Union Congress writes:—

Delegates for the Trade Union Congress Session are arriving in Bombay. Messrs. Bhupendranath Sanyal from Gorakhpur, Kadarnath Saigal from Punjab, Sane and Karadkar from Sholapur, Abul Razak and Phatak from Bhusawal, Mr. Shekhar from Calicut Ayodhya-prasad from Jhansi, and Mohanlal, Ghanekar, Jagam etc, from Nagpur arrived yesterday evening or this afternoon A large number of delegates are arriving this morning.

On Thursday night two propaganda meetings were held one at Madanpura and the other at Pallonji's Chawl Ghodapdeo. Dr. Shetty presided over the Madanpura meeting and Mr. Bhise over the Ghodapdeo meeting. Speeches were delivered explaining the significance of the Trade Union Congress Session. On Friday evening a number of street corner meetings were held in the working class area.

The Reception Committee participated in the welcome accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Victoria Terminus. The Dock Workers' Union led a procession of Dock workers to the station to welcome Pandit Nehru.

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Fire Chief Rebuts Statement Made In Corporation

Brigade Men Equipped With Latest Appliances For Breaking Open Doors, Says Mr. Coombs

DIFFICULTY OF LOCATING ORIGIN OF OUTBREAK AGGRAVATES SITUATION

"It is not true that the Fire Brigades were hampered in their work because the keys of the Bombay Stationery Mart were not handed to us," Mr. N. Coombs, Chief Officer of the Bombay Brigade told a representative of the "Chronicle" when interviewed in regard to the statement made by the Municipal Commissioner in answer to a question put by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai at the Standing Committee meeting with regard to the conflagration in Parsi Bazar Street.

Mr. Coombs said that the Fire Brigade men are equipped with the latest appliances to break open any doors and in addition the Salvage Corps had two expert lock breakers, and if any necessity had arisen to break open the metal doors, that would have been done without experiencing any difficulty.

The dense volumes of smoke issuing from the rear of the building on to the front made it difficult to locate the origin of the fire.

Entering through the staircase, the wall was broken through and hoses were kept directed into the loft of the Bombay Stationery Mart as it was from there it seemed the fire was located.

In a short while, however, it was found smoke was issuing through the whole frontage of Victoria Building and it was necessary to effect an entrance to the loft. But no one present was able to direct the Brigade men where to find the entrance.

There was no one from the Bombay Stationery Mart present to offer any assistance although every effort was made to find someone.

Mr. Coombs then directed his men to break through the stairway and effect an entrance from the loft. This was done and three hoses were brought into action. By this time it was found that the rear of the building was on fire and the situation then presented was tackled successfully by his men.

Door Broken Open

Mr. Abdul Cader Ahmedally, one of the partners of the Bombay Stationery Mart, interviewed stated that on Tuesday the shop was closed at 6-30 p.m. and he had gone to the Hanging Gardens for a drive. At 7-30 p.m. a message was received at his residence that the shop was on fire and he immediately got into his car and drove to Parsi Bazar Street.

He arrived there at about 7-50 p.m. and found another member of the firm Mr. Tyebabhoy who had arrived ten minutes earlier, opposite the shop.

Mr. Abdul Cader said that he saw the door had been broken open and hoses were being played into the godown of his shop. He waited there for sometime and when he found he could do nothing to help the Brigade officers he went up to the roof of an adjoining building.

It is not true that anyone wanted the keys of his shop, Mr. Abdul Cader stated and besides there was no need for any keys as the Fire Brigade men were already inside the building.

The shop had in stock goods worth about Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 lacs of Stationery and allied goods and the major portion of it has been damaged by fire and water.

Salvage Chief's Estimate Of Damage

Mr. Scully, chief of Salvage Corp interviewed said that over Rs. 1,50,000 worth of insured goods had been salvaged and there was a good deal more to be brought out from the debris.

In his opinion the damage done to the building, insured for Rs. 2,75,000, and property, covered by insurances was about Rs. 5 to 6 lacs, and uninsured property was not more than Rs. 12 lacs. This was a very liberal estimate, he said and it now depends a great deal on what actually was in the shops.

Three firms on the first and second floor, whose offices suffered partly were allowed to remove their goods and these were brought through the windows by means of ropes.

It is stated that the building which is now standing is not likely to collapse as the concrete structure recently put up is holding up and supporting the damaged portions.

It may, therefore be necessary to pull down the skeleton of the building now left.

Information received from Burhanpur reveals that the strike which was declared by the sweepers, employed in the Burhanpur Municipality, has ended.

The Bank of France returns show that gold valued at £36,000,000 was lost during the week ended May 8. The total holdings are now £773,000,000.

OUT OF THE JAWS OF ROMAN CIVILIZATION

Messrs. Ashgaralli Gulamally Moriyavala and Abdulhusein Ligh, of the Mahomedally Stores, Addis Ababa, —which was bombed by the Italians many times before the fall of the Ethiopian capital and which was subsequently looted and wrecked after the departure of the Emperor—, arrived here on Thursday by the Mail Boat.

MILL WORKER KNIFED

Police Arrest One Of Three Alleged Assailants

Ungappa Kalasappa, arrested on May 14, was put up before the Presidency Magistrate Fifth Court, Dadar, on a charge of assault.

It was alleged that on the morning of the 14th, the complainant was proceeding to his work in the Standard Mill opposite the Bowan Chawl, Worli Road. The accused and two others assaulted him. The accused stabbed him with a pen-knife on the head. He was treated for one incision wound on the left eyebrow and two incision wounds on the left ear.

The two other persons are absconding. Accused was released on a bail of Rs. 50 with one surety to deposit Rs. 30. The case is posted for the 22nd May.

High Court Refuses To Interfere With Sessions Judge's Order

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court yesterday heard the revisional application of R. V. Bhandiwal and seven others against the order of the First Class Magistrate of Dharwar committing them to the sessions on charges of misappropriation in respect of Rs. 2,459-15-0 belonging to the Dharwar Bank Ltd.

The petitioners were R. V Bhandiwal, K. S. Joshi, V. H. Phatak, H. H. M. Desai, M. V. Deshpande, I M. Kaffar, R. R. Sawkar and V. G. Phatak.

Accused nos. 2, 3 and 8 were officers of the Dharwar Bank. It was alleged that they allowed a loan of Rs. 2,459 15-/ to a cinema company without the sanction of the proper authorities, and the other accused were alleged to have abetted in the offence.

In connection with this transaction, a civil action was instituted by the Bank against the first seven accused and the First Class Sub-Judge had passed a decree in favour of the Bank which was recovering the decretal amount by instalments.

Subsequently criminal proceedings were instituted in connection with which the present application was made.

Plaintiff's Contention

At the hearing of the revisional application to-day, Mr. Lalji Goculdas, appearing for the petitioners contended that in respect of the same matter a civil suit had been already filed and decided and this had automatically put an end to the present criminal proceedings.

It was further contended that the proceedings in the criminal court itself were illegal and irregular as the Magistrate had not recorded the evidence of witnesses, in spite of the fact that a list of the witnesses for the defence had been submitted to him.

In delivering judgment Their Lordships said that they did not like to interfere with the proceedings of the Sessions Court, and the petitioners could raise the points of illegality before the sessions.

As regards the second point Their Lordships observed that the list of witnesses had been filed before the order of committal was made but after the charge had been framed. The obvious inference, therefore, was that the witnesses were intended to give evidence before the Sessions. The Magistrate was not, therefore obliged to record their evidence.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

Summer Course In Rural Reconstruction

The Nineteen Thirty-Six Summer School for the training of Rural Workers arranged by the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Baroda State, Kosamba R.S. will be held on their premises from 18th May to 6th June.

Theoretical and practical training will be given in the principles and methods of rural work, adult education, rural health and sanitation, rural recreation and play grounds, elementary agriculture, common ailments of cattle and their treatment, poultry farming, kitchen gardening, horticulture, spinning and weaving, embroidery and lace-making, and a number of minor cottage industries such as laundring, soap-making, basket and mat-weaving, broom-making, dyeing and Calico-printing etc.

Courses will also be given in village Panchayats, Scouting, rural reconstruction, etc. A practical course in marketing of surplus village produce will be a special feature of this season.

Admission to the school is open to bona-fide rural workers, men and women of all castes and creeds. Those who cannot be content with minimum rural comforts need not apply. English and Gujarati will be the languages used for instruction. The teaching staff will consist of men and women who are experts in their subjects.

Every admitted applicant must pay in advance a sum of Rs. 10 for boarding and lodging.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander R. M. Ramsay has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, from May 15. He leaves London for Aden in the "Maloja" on May 29.

VILLAGE FIRE CAUSES GREAT DAMAGE

250 Huts Reduced To Ashes & 20 Head Of Cattle Burnt

MORADABAD, May 15

Details are now available of the disastrous fire which occurred in the village of Baliwala situated between Rothanpur and Aligunj railway stations on the R. K. Railway. Over 250 huts have been reduced to ashes and twenty head of cattle charred to death.

An eye-witness travelling by train says that he saw flames on both sides of the railway line and that the train had to be stopped for over an hour after which it was rushed through with great speed.

It is understood that a villager was smoking a hookah when the fire was noticed in a hut close by. The high wind helped the flames which soon enveloped the entire residential area.

Grain seeds it is reported were destroyed along with other belongings.—A. P.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES!

Of the many patients cured under his treatment Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, writes:—

"It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's Medicinal Drugs. I was suffering from Diabetes for over 4 years and had tried many well-known Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said Doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before, began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a DIABETES SPECIALIST IN NAME BUT A SPECIALIST INDEED IN REALITY. My Specific Gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of the course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce of Urine fell down from 24 to "NIL" while sediments were not at all visible."

WITHOUT DELAY

Consult personally Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, "DIABETES SPECIALIST" at Dahanukar Building, 1st floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, No. 2 between the hours of 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

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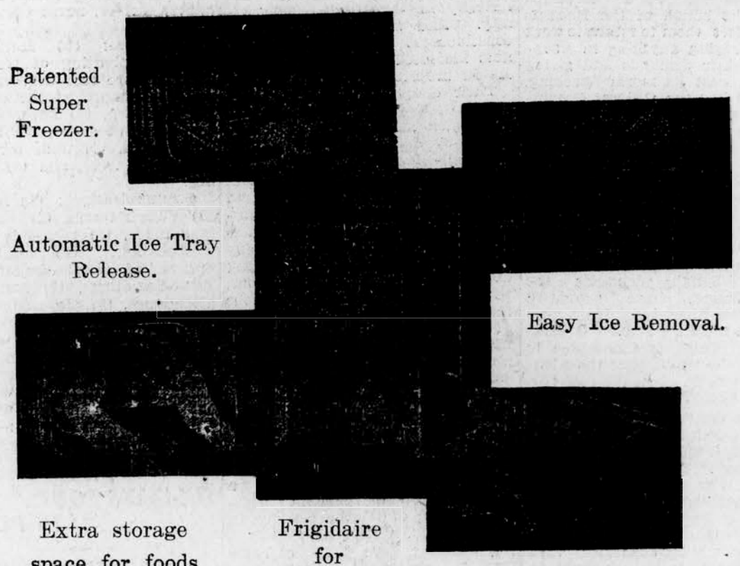

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BLINDING HEADACHES MADE HER HELPLESS

Forced to Lie Down For Hours at a Time

KRUSCHEN PUT AN END TO HER TROUBLES

The severity of this woman's headaches can be easily imagined from her statement that she seemed to lose her sight, and all power in her hands. Other sufferers from headaches will be interested to read how she ended her troubles:—

Until last summer I was subject to terrible headaches. While they lasted I seemed to lose my sight and all power in my hands, and was forced to lie down for hours at a time. My aunt (who has taken Kruschen Salts for 12 years with beneficial results) suggested my trying them. I did so, and I've not had any return of those terrible headaches for months, in fact I feel quite cured. I shall always take Kruschen regularly in future."—(Mrs.) M.W.

Headaches can nearly always be traced to a disordered stomach, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you'll never have to worry any more. And that is just how Kruschen Salts bring swift and lasting relief from headaches. Kruschen Salts aid Nature to cleanse your body completely of all poisons and harmful acids, which incidentally give rise to rheumatism and many other ills.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and bazars.

Good for YOU! and Good for US!

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BROACH BHANGIS DEMAND ONLY BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS

Socialist Refutes Charges Against Party

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Dinker Mehta, Secretary Gujarat Congress Socialist Party, says:—

The strike of the Municipal sweepers of Broach has been prolonged for more than the last three weeks and the Municipality sits unaffected by the growing sufferings of the Bhangis. All attempts at coming to a settlement have so far met with a demand from the Municipality of an "unconditional surrender". The demands of the Bhangis are very moderate and the Municipality, with its Congressman President, could easily grant them and set an example to other bodies in the province. But the whole issue is attempted to be side-tracked on the pretext that the action of the Bhangis was hasty. Personal and political issues are also brought in to blur the whole issue. Open as well as "whispering" propaganda about some "outsiders" instigating the Bhangis, is also carried on. Some persons, whose words used to carry weight with the public, as also the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee have uttered things prejudicial to the interests of the Bhangis and aimed against their friends who are upholding their rights, and hence it becomes necessary for us to issue this statement.

Dr. Chandulal had formerly issued a statement in this connection and the resolution of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee reflects his attitude. We feel that the resolution is one-sided and intended only to defend Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, the President of the Municipality, and will alienate the Bhangis. The Committee has been misled by Dr. Chandulal's version. If we as Congressmen want to stand by the masses, the resolution should be rescinded; if not, it will remain as a standing stigma.

BUREAUCRATIC ATTITUDE

We have to remind the public that last year, when the Ahmedabad mill workers had gone on strike against a heavy wage cut, the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee took the same anti-Labour attitude and opposed the strike, thereby supporting the capitalists. The leaders of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee have evinced an attitude similar to that of any bureaucratic administration, when it disapproves the action of the Bhangis and advises them to return to work without saying anything in support of their demands and giving them at least its moral backing. And why has the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee not said a word against the beating of the Bhangis by some Municipal Councillors?

Why did it not investigate the situation before passing the resolution? Has it cared to examine the view point of the more than 200 Bhangis? Did it take into consideration the fact that some Harijan Sanghs such as the Prantij Sangh, have supported the Broach Bhangis? We appeal to the members of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to set right the wrong that their leaders have done.

UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCES

We are grieved here to refer to Sjt. Parikshitlal also. He had issued a statement dragging in it the "Party". This is very unfortunate. The differences between the old "orthodox" and the new Socialist outlook among Congressmen are wide enough but, does a cause become unsupportable simply because it is also upheld by the Socialists? How was Parikshitbhai justified in slinging mud at the Socialist Party?... We are sure such attempts to run down the Socialists will meet the same fate as they did in the past, coming from bigger men.

We are sorry the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has failed to look sympathetically at the cause of the Bhangis but we are sure their cause will triumph and the people will stand by them, inspite of the old leaders. Dr. Chandulal has disappointed the hopes of younger generation had formed of him. But, the sooner the people get disillusioned, the better.

BEWARE OF STRIKE BREAKERS

We appeal to the Municipal sweepers in the whole of the province to stand by their valiant brethren at Broach, not to fall in the hands of the strike-breakers, be they even Congressmen.

We also hope that, all real Congressmen will support the cause of the Bhangis and show to the leaders the wrong they are doing to the down-trodden Bhangis. The Congress Socialist Party unhesitatingly stands by the striking Bhangis, who are the first in Gujarat, to raise their head against intolerable living conditions.

London.—The King gave an audience to the Aga Khan.

EZHAVAS TO LEAVE HINDU FOLD

Youth League Supports Allepey Conference Decision

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLEPY, (By Mail.)

The thirty-third session of the All-Kerala Ezhava Congress (S. N. D. P. Yogam), which was held from 6th to 8th May at Changanashery in Travancore under the presidentship of Mr. K. Iyappan, Cochin State M. L. C. and editor of "Sahodaron", is of particular importance if only for the significant resolution which was unanimously passed that the 25 lakhs of Ezhavas of Kerala should renounce Hinduism!

More than 20,000 Ezhavas attended the Congress, and speaker after speaker emphasized the need of Ezhavas renouncing Hinduism. The president in a long speech not only condemned Hinduism but doubted the wisdom of Ezhavas accepting any religion at all, but he said that they must freely allow those of them that wanted to embrace other religions to do so, but must take care to keep them still within the Ezhava fold.

YOUTHS' SUPPORT.

The session of the Ezhava Youth League which was held on the 7th in the same hall under the presidentship of Mr. V. K. Velauden, was in full sympathy with the "Hinduism-renouncing" resolution of the Congress. In a fiery speech the president exhorted the Ezhava youths to throw away Hinduism, to spurn "Temple-entry Movement" as it is "an obstacle delibrately placed by caste Hindus in the may of Ezhavas gaining their freedom from the slavery of Hinduism"; to remain as an independent "Religion-free community"; and to fight for their political and social rights till they are established.

Now, it is worth understanding that the decision of the Ezhavas, who are the most progressive of the depressed class communities of India, is not at all the result of Dr. Ambedkar's advice. If anything, it is only that Dr. Ambedkar has taken his idea from the Ezhavas, who for the last fifteen years have been preparing the ground to renounce Hinduism. And it is not strange that the attempt should have been begun as early as that by them, for as they stand foremost among the depressed classes in economic strength and education, they were the first depressed community to open their eyes to their social and religious inferiority in the Hindu community. And with their increasing consciousness of it their bitterness increased against their cast Hindu brethren.

Their disappointment in Hinduism destroyed their very faith in religion itself. This is clearly shown by the resolution passed in the "All- Kerala Ezhava Youth League", which met at Sherthalli in 1932, that the Ezhavas should become an independent community outside Hinduism and that they were not in need of any religion! Mahatma Gandhi, then on his famous Harijan tour, was shocked at the anti-religious fever in Malabar; but to all his advice to the Ezhavas to remain within Hinduism, they retorted by meeting him at Allepey with a memorial in which they told him that his temply-entry scheme would only make the position of the Ezhavas worse, for by keeping them within Hinduism, the Mahatma would in effect only prevent their growth into a powerful and independent community free of all the weaknesses of Hinduism. Ever since then the Ezhavas have been carrying on a successful propaganda against Hinduism.

GREATEST GESTURE FOR PEACE

Seligman's Biography Of Asoka

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mrs. Hilda Seligman, who was responsible for the staging of "Savitri" last year in the Playhouse Theatre, is engaged in writing a biography of the Indian Emperor Asoka.

In the course of an interview, Mrs. Seligman declared that she is stressing the greatest gesture for peace amongst nations which Asoka made after his war on Kalinga. In these days of turmoil, continued Mrs. Seligman, India has a lot to teach these confused statesmen of Europe. If this book of mine helps to draw the attention of the Westerners to the teachings of one of the greatest Emperors and apostles of Peace of the World, my labour will be justified. Mrs. Seligman later on in the year will undertake to present a tableau with scenes from Indian history and mythology to form a body of British and Indian friends to disseminate Indian culture and literature to Britishers.—United Press.

SHIELDS FOR RURAL IMPROVEMENT

What Villagers Should Do To Achieve The Honour

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

One of the features of the Village Improvement scheme inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes some two years ago was a shield to be given annually to the village in each Division in the Presidency which, over a period of a year, had done best in the matter of village improvement. The award was to be made on the following considerations:—

Continuity of effort and perseverance. The village which makes steady effort to improve is deserving of more credit than the village which shows results of a transient or spasmodic character.

Self-help: The village which introduces improvements by its own efforts and relying on its own resources is more deserving than one which relies on the help of Government or local bodies. A village panchayat will be a form of self-help.

And results: Good results will naturally follow from continuity of effort and self-reliance; but effort will be given greater weight than results.

Government have now framed rules for the award of the Shields. The Collector in consultation with the District Committee will decide upon what village should get the award in that particular district on the principles enumerated above and laid down in the Village Improvement Manual. The decision of the Collector will be based on Talukadar reports through the Prant Officers each of whom would choose three or four of the best villages in his Prant for detailed personal inspection by the Collector and will be in the form of a report with a recommendation for orders of H. E. the Governor. The following table of marks will be a guide in making the award.

The shields will be presented locally in a suitable public manner by the Collector and the award will be for the calendar year and not the revenue year as was originally contemplated in the Manual.

TABLE OF MARKS

Health: (10 marks):—(1) Clearance of rubbish, clean houses, separate cattle sheds, manure pit. (2) levelling roads, etc., and gutters, general lay out, (3) water supply; (4) latrines, (5) medicine, (6) finance for medical attendance, doctor, nurse (health visitor).

Agriculture: (10 marks):—(1) manure—(planting of trees for fuel to save manure), (2) bunding, (3) improved methods of tahal cutting, (4) improved seeds, (5) improved cattle, (6) improved implements, (7) wells for irrigation—fruit trees, and (8) marketing.

Communications: (10 marks):—(1) Village tracks, (2) inter-village roads, (3) road-side trees.

Education: (10 marks):—(1) opening of schools—building—garden—cleanliness, (2) increase of attendance, (3) playgrounds, games, etc., Boy-scouts, (4) night schools—reading club and libraries, (5) social reforms—Sarda Act, etc., curtailing useless expenditure, removal of caste restrictions, (6) co-operative work.

Industries: (5 marks):—Poultry, dairy, etc.

Finance: (5 marks).

SIX-DAYS TOUR IN PUNJAB

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRITSAR, May 14.

According to the tour programme in the Punjab of the Congress President chalked out by the Provincial Congress Committee at its yesterday's meeting, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will reach Lahore on the morning of May 29 and address a public meeting there the same evening, will go to Gujranwala on May 30 to attend the Provincial Political Conference, expected to visit some villages on his way in Mahja District on June 1, will go to Lyallpur and visit Jullundur Division on June 2 and will be in Ambala Division on June 3.

A resident of Aachen, who prepared a brochure containing the "thousand best jokes" about the new Germany and its Government, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

So different from Aberdeen.

Bow-street, famous today for its police court, the Opera House and vegetables which spill over from Convent Garden, was a couple of centuries ago one of the most fashionable streets in London.

The Aga Khan and the very Rev. J. A. Graham, and Mr. Rangatha Rao, former Trade Commissioner of Mysore have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Arts.

IF ETHIOPIA HAD USED MAHATMA'S WEAPON

Hardayal Nag On Lesson Of Abyssinian Conflict

CHANDPUR, May 12.

Babu Haradayal Nag has issued the following statement on the Italian victory over Abyssinia:—

"Italian conquest of Abyssinia is now complete. There is nothing to be wondered at the modern savagery of militarism with well-organised and well-disciplined modern air and land forces equipped with most modern weapons of destruction conquering an ignorant, weak, unarmed and undisciplined race of God's creatures. The wonder of wonders is that the League of Nations has proved to be a league of moral weaklings. They not only witnessed a weak member of their own league mercilessly and unjustly wiped out from the face of the earth by Italy, a strong member of the same League, with unchivalrous equanimity, but they failed even to give sufficient protection to their own ambulance parties. The right of sword is claimed to be established but it is established at the enormous cost of peace. It is only the beginning of a new menace to the world peace. Abyssinia could have continued the struggle for years with the expectation of ultimate victory, if she had accepted Mahatma Gandhi's advice and had recourse to non-violent resistance. However, Italy's claim of the right of sword should be an object-lesson to the unarmed and peace-loving people of the earth, that non-violent resistance is the only weapon for them that can successfully compete with the sword.

India can do nothing more than expressing her full sympathy for the people of Abyssinia just now an unfortunate victim of the Italian sword. The weak peoples' only hope lies in the Truth that God's laws must triumph in the long run and the right of sword must be displaced for the sake of peace by the right of justice. The world is too much in need of peace to ignore the fresh claim of the sword that might is right."—United Press.

It is said that mankind is just as gullible as ever it was, but universal education has necessitated a change of technique. You can no longer frighten people by saying "The Catawampus is loose!" You just cry, "Here comes Hitler!" when you want to start a stampede.

The Reserve Bank of India rate of interest remains unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

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End your grey hair and look years younger by using VIVALINE HAIR OIL, a true Nature's friend which makes greyness disappear gently like nature. Rs. 3 large phial for advanced greyness; Rs. 1-12 small. Three bottles (Full Course) Post Free.

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SOCCER SHOTS

Growth Of Indian Football In Bombay

(BY "WHISTLE.")

Anybody who has been closely following the game in Bombay for the last decade and a half would readily admit that Indians have taken to it pretty seriously and have made rapid strides during this period. It has in a manner caught the imagination of the Indian sportsmen. The entry of as many as 27 teams for the Nadkarni Cup tournament is a proof positive of their increasing attraction towards the game.

When competitive football was restarted by the W. I. F. A. After the Great European War there was only one Indian team in the Harwood League and that was the Bengal United. Then came the Colaba United, the Matunga Hindus and the King's Circle one after the other. Most of those who played for these clubs hailed from different parts of the country, especially from Bengal and South India. But there were very few among them who belonged to this Presidency.

VISHWANATH STILL GOING STRONG!

Many of these early pioneers of Indian football in Bombay have either left Bombay or given up active participation in the game. The only outstanding exception is Vishwanath, late of the Colaba united, now playing for the Bombay City. In his best days Vishwanath was one of the most prominent full-backs in the city. Now he is not a shadow of what he was. Still it is a great credit to his enthusiasm which brings him on the field even at this advanced age!

STRICTER CONTROL OF PLAYERS

In those early days there were very few Indian teams playing football and that was perhaps the reason why each of them had a compart body. Team-spirit, and team-work were better in evidence in those days than we see to-day when players having too many clubs to go to change them just as they would change their shirts. In team game like soccer, it is essential that a player should stick to one club as far as possible and cultivate understanding and cohesive tactics which go far more to win a match than individual brilliance in play. I understand both the W. I. F. A., Ltd. and the I. F. L. are going to be very strict about the registration of players and their transfers from this season. That is bound to have a salutary effect on Indian football in general and the Indian players in particular.

WHAT SET BOMBAY AFIRE.

While talking of the past, I am reminded of the great enthusiasm which the advent of the Crack Mohan Bagan team of Calcutta created among the football fans in Bombay in 1923. They literally set Bombay afire. When they played the D. L. I. in the Rovers Cup Final, not a bit of ground on the Cooperage or any place of vantage round about was left unoccupied. So heavy was the human burden on those giant trees that one of their biggest branches crashed to the ground with its load. Fortunately nobody was seriously hurt. That tree still stands at the Cooperage to give evidence of its permanent injury sustained in the cause of football!

EVEN HINDU GYMKHANA TOOK IT UP!

That strong phenomenon—the bare footed football which was the butt-end of ridicule and pity among the Europeans in Bombay—became an object of admiration and solicitude. They demanded more and more of it every year. But the Indians became mad over it. A large number of Indian teams cropped up. Even the placid temperament of the Hindu Gymkhana which like the other Indian Gymkhanas have an aversion for taking up any thing new, was roused. They also introduced the game in their midst, although their enthusiasm did not last long enough to be permanent. Nonetheless, Indian football and barefooted football at that came to stay in Bombay. And from the non-Bombayites, it caught on among local sportsmen.

LARGE CROP OF TEAMS AND PLAYERS.

To-day there are a large number of clubs and a vast number of players playing football in Bombay. Some of them play really good football. But the tendency of some of the prominent players to shift from club to club has the effect of retarding their progress. I hope the players in their own interest will stop this practice. They have now a number of tournaments to play in. If they practice assiduously, engender team-spirit and foster team-work, I have every hope that we shall have our local Mohan Bagan before many years have passed.

THE NADKARNI CUP.

The Nadkarni Cup Tournament brought out half a dozen teams prominently to the forefront. Dewjees Kanara XI and Lower Colaba Sokolis, two new combinations, gave an excellent impression of their neat foot-work and intelligent cohesive methods. Kanara was surprisingly beaten by the Kirkee team King George V, in the quarter-finals after they held the visitors to submission for the major part of the game. But this stroke of luck did not continue with the Kirkee players who were eliminated in the semi-finals by the Sokolis in an onesided struggle.

BOMBAY CITY WINS AGAIN.

The Y. M. C. A. was also a new combination who had several of the old city players in their fold. But when they met the city they could not cope with them and fell out of the way. The Georgians who were the runners-up last year were called upon to battle again with the city, but in the penultimate round. Although they fought very bravely they could not lower the colours of their mighty opponents. The city had to fight strenuously in the final to conquer the Sokolis but they were full value for their victory.

HAPSBURG RESTORATION IN AUSTRIA?

Motive Of Chamberlain's Continental Visit

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

According to the Viennese Press, Sir Austen Chamberlain's visit to Vienna, Prague and Budapest is associated with the following British diplomatic aims in mid-Europe:—

1. To study the chance of Hapsburg restoration within Austria and its effect on Nazi elements, (2) To find out the conditions on which Czechoslovakia may at present be willing to accept Hapsburg as the lesser of two evils, (3) Hungary must remain on her present status and must not object to the Hapsburg and (4) What will be Yugo-Slavia's attitude to Hapsburg restoration.

Yugo-Slavia has given to understand that the return of Hapsburg will mean armed opposition from Yugo-Slavia, backed by her two other allies of the Little Entente.—United Press.

Spectators Watch Negro Slowly Executed

MALEIGH, (North Carolina.)

Over a score of faces were pressed to the glass wall of the lethal chamber here to witness the end of a negro, Allen Foster, first man to be executed by asphyxiation east of the Mississippi. He was found guilty of having assaulted a white woman.

It was eleven minutes before the gas killed Foster. The gas was turned on at 10/37 a.m.: but it was 10/48 before the prison doctor declared the black man dead.

Foster, trembling noticeably but uttering not a sound, was led into the gas chamber at 10/30. He had been strapped down in a chair by 10/33. Two more minutes were spent in fixing the gas apparatus beneath his chair. Then he was asked if he had a last statement to make.

He shook his head.

A long-range stethoscope was strapped over his heart and the chamber of death was sealed. The gas was turned on. Some 25 witnesses peered through the glass wall.

Foster's mouth was seen to be moving and he was evidently speaking inside the sound-proof chamber. He was not blindfolded and he stared into the faces of the witnessed.

As the cloudy gas filled the chamber, the negro breathed spasmodically, he began to gast and struggle in his chair.

Several of the witnesses, who had expected the doomed man's death to be immediate, expressed the opinion that the electric chair was more humane than the gas chamber.

"We had been told that gas paralyzed the heart muscles with one deep breath," said the prison surgeon, Dr. George Coleman, "but I heard Foster's heart beating, increasingly faintly, for a full ten minutes through the stethoscope.

A man who had watched 72 electrocutions at the prison said, "My first gas execution will be my last".—Reuter.

Nasik (By Mail.)—A resolution expressing the sorrow of the citizens of Nasik at the passing of Dr. Ansari, was passed at a meeting held on the river bank. Mr. R. H. Gadre, president of the local Congress Committee, presided.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN HYDERABAD

Prevailing Conditions Affect Dominion Bank

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail).

The Government Review on the Report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the year ending 31st Amerdad 1343 Fasli (1934-35) issued by Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department has been issued to the Press by the Department concerned. The report, among other things, says as follows:—

"The continued economic depression for the last six years due to low commodity has further demoralised the movement in rural parts. In addition to this, excessive rainfall affected the cotton and groundnut crops in the Marahtwara tract and wet crops of some of the districts of Telingana; and the year was all the more difficult one for Gulbarga and Mahbubnagar districts where there were serious outbreaks of plague. The urban movement, on the other hand, is making rapid strides steadily and satisfactorily, chiefly due to the fact that it is being conducted by the educated classes. The owned capital and reserves of all societies remained steady which is satisfactory."

STILL UNSATISFACTORY.

Mr. Syed Fazlula was in charge of the Department throughout the year and spent 135 days on tour. The superior staff of the department remained the same as last year. The inspection and audit work of both the assistant and deputy assistant registrars is still unsatisfactory and far below what it was last year.

The Dominion Bank has been affected by the prevailing conditions inasmuch as it could recover only Rs. 6,06,371/- as against Rs. 16,21,472/- last year. However, its total reserve shows an increase of nearly a lakh of rupees amounting to Rs. 5,77,268/- against Rs. 4,70,844 last year. It is also satisfactory to note that overdues of interest have been fully provided for and that the bank has managed to strengthen its financial position by enhancing the owned capital by another three quarters of a lakh during the year which stands at Rs. 11.5 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

The societies continued to realise the benefits accrued from Central Co-operative Union, which devoted its special attention during the year to the rallies of co-operative societies at rural centres which have apparently served the purpose of rural co-operative conference. The union carried out its normal activities and publicity and propaganda work, the latter of which is comparatively poor as compared with last year. The propagandist delivered lectures in 150 villages and held training classes at 38 centres which were attended by 400 co-operators, as against lectures delivered in 210 villages in 46 centres attended by 774 co-operators last year. Rural reconstruction work is also progressing.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Four new central banks were registered during the year making a total of 39 against 35 last year. It is satisfactory to note that the central banks continued to pursue the policy of conserving almost all the resources and profit to meet the contingent loss on account of bad and doubtful debts. The system of one-date-deposit continued by the central banks has been an improvement over the old system of repaying deposits according to the dates of receipts. The present economic depression has greatly affected some of the central banks. The Government has therefore appointed a committee of official and non-official members to look into the question and suggest ways and means of improving the financial condition of the banks.

GOVERNMENT'S HOPES

The number of non-agricultural societies increased from 365 to 400 during the year. The Salary Earners' societies increased by six and worked satisfactorily during the year. Owing to the continuous industrial depression, the repayment of bank loans of the weavers' societies were only Rs. 10,509/- against Rs. 18,287/- last year.

FOR BREACH OF CR. L. A. ACT RULES

Detenu Gets 3 Years Hard Labour

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Monoranjan Chakravarty, a detenu who escaped from the training camp at Dum Dum and was arrested at Benares, was sentenced by a Special Magistrate at Allipore to three years hard labour for breach of Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act rules.—A.P.

LUCK BECKONS TO THOSE WHO ACT NOW!

NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO PUT *NAVAROZI* TO THE SEVEREST TEST YOU CAN IMAGINE

By what authority do you presume that there is nothing in this Mysterious Universe that can influence your progress in life? Do you at least realise that the infinite spaces above filled with what you call ether contain unseen Cosmic rays that give form and substance to the worlds of the Universe. Out of these Rays of Divinity, is created a force which the Great Mystics of the past glory manipulated in so many ways, carefully avoiding the misuse of these powers. Life itself, and the various Evil influences at work bow to this strange Universal Force called NAVAROZI, through which you too can draw to yourself the power to achieve your fondest dreams of Health, Happiness and Success.

Since 1870, the year in which this strange power passed in the hands of my predecessors over a million persons have learnt this secret of attainment in life, by removing the only super-human obstacles to their success and happiness. Amongst them are High Government Officials, Princes and Zamindars, Merchants and Farmers, in fact people in all ranks and walks of life. They openly write and tell me their amazing experiences with this Master Power. A few of their letters are published herein and many more can be sent on request to any one not acquainted with the existence of this ancient achievement.

There is only one day in the year on which all NAVAROZI CHARMS are decanted, viz., 21st March (Navaroz day). Last year the whole output was exhausted in 3 months' time and hundreds were disappointed. Though publicity was stopped, hundreds of Special Charms had to be issued to those in dire necessity at many times the price of the usual Charms.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND! REMARKABLE LETTERS FROM USERS! UNDOUBTED PROOF THAT NAVAROZI, THE SPIRITUAL FORCE ON EARTH CHECKS EVIL INFLUENCES AND PUTS SUNSHINE INTO YOUR LIFE

DEBTS REALISED: EXPERIENCE OF A SCEPTIC

2694. I have received your Charm No. 2 and kept in the cash-box which was empty then. On the same day, a man came and paid Rs. 10. The next day, another man who was prolonging payment for three months came and paid Rs. 20. To my great astonishment, the man from whom I was expecting evil came to me and apologised for all that he has done to me. I was amazed at the wonder and attribute all this glory to your Charm. I have to write that willpower is not the property of any caste, creed or religion, but it is the property of the devotee and believer of God. The Charm really works wonders upon those who have full faith. Once I used to laugh at Charms; but when I got faith in it, it is reflecting rightly. Sd. T. Narayanamurthy, Kavutaram, Kistna Dt. 15-12-1935.

"UNEXPECTED FAVOURS: INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS" WRITES AN ENGINEER.

2717. I find unexpected things have happened which are very favourable for me. I am sure that this has happened only through the influence of Navarozi, considering the unexpected turn of events, I have to infer that the Sacred Power has already done its work. Kindly perform special Niaz ceremony and offer special prayers for my further success and happiness immediately and intimate to me. I shall remit you Rs. 50 for this expense. Sd. N. Ganapati, Asst. Engineer, P. W. D., Bellary. 6-1-1936.

"RISE IN POSITION" WRITES A CONFIRMED DEVOTEE

2762. I have to thank you unreservedly for all the untold benefits I have achieved—secular, spiritual, moral and material—by my constant devotion to your Navarozi Charm. Ever since I have begun to use it, I have risen in my position and my mental depression has vanished. I am a confirmed devotee of yours. Sd. J. Venkataswamy, Proprietor, Messrs. B. Jagannath Chetty & Son, Jagannath Bldg., Lansdowne Bazar, Mysore. 12-2-1936.

STATE SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE TESTIFIES.

2768. I was an ex-Sub-Inspector. I ordered a Charm from you. I got back my appointment. Sd. S. M. Mahaboob Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, Rambha, Ganjam Dt. 19-2-1936.

"ACTED LIKE A RAM BAN" CERTIFIES TREASURER OF THE HOLY RAMESWARAM TEMPLE.

2812. Your Charm was wonderful. It acted like a "Ram Ban." I am not able to express how miraculously it worked with far-reaching results. You will kindly send me another Charm per V. P. P. Sd. N. Vanamamalai Pillai, Treasurer, Devasthanam, Rameswaram. 15-3-1936.

PLEADER GREATLY BENEFITED: DONE LOT OF GOOD.

2814. I have been wearing your Navarozi Charm No. 3. It has done me lot of good. I am greatly benefited by the Charm. I know not how to thank you sufficiently for your kindness and kind service to me and to humanity at large. Sd. V. Krishna Rau, Pleader, Namakkal, Salem Dt. 16-3-1936.

"WORKED WONDERS" WRITES ADVOCATE.

2784. I am glad to add that your Charm has worked wonders. I send you herewith my Special Habibi for special prayers on the Navroz Day. I shall be highly obliged to you if you will kindly return it as early as possible. Sd. Sardar Faqirullah, Advocate, 77, Railway Road, Lahore. 28-2-1936.

GOT PROMOTION.

2714. The Charm No. 2 I got done in last October did me immense good. My pay was increased, got a higher promotion. Sd. W. W. S. de Mel, Chembong Estate, Federated Malay States. 1-1-1936.

SECURED EMPLOYMENT.

2724. The talisman No. 2 you sent me for getting the employment is by far the most powerful for which I owe you a debt of gratitude and ever pray God for your long life and success. I hope you very kindly register my name as a permanent client of yours. Sd. B. S. George, Mount Abu. 13-1-1936.

BANK OFFICIAL'S RISE

2741. On the 30th October, you sent me your precious Charm No. 1 for the use of my son. Since then, I see that by the kindness of the Almighty God and through the help of your Charm, my son has been allowed to sit in the same bank on a higher chair, i.e. he has been entrusted work of higher responsibility, Sd. Ramkrishna Das, Katra Nil, House No. 278, Delhi. 23-1-1936.

TRULY A DIVINE GIFT

2787. There are some heavenly qualities embedded in the Navarozi Charm, and it will not be an exaggeration if I say that it is a divine gift given to you by the Almighty so as to enable you to render your benign service to the ailing humanity. Sd. K. H. Gopalakrishnan, B.A., Brick Office, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, Via Tatanagar, B. N. R. 2-3-1936.

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6. Evil habits conquered. Gives you the strength to resist evil temptations.	
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8. Special favours from officials, superiors or State Durbars.	
9. Enrichment by unknown resources.	
10. Sure relief in chronic diseases and the joy of vibrant alround health.	No. 4—(Special Habibi Charm). Specially made for fighting out individual evil influences according to time and date of birth of the possessor. Contains rare herbs, and with a birth stone set. Most sensitive of all charms. Gives instantaneous and marvellous results in elegant Sovereign Gold Locket Time and date of birth or time of writing should be given when ordering for this in applicant's own handwriting. Price Rs. 75, Rs. 20 payable in advance.
11. Happiness through harmony, family affection, Home plenty, friendship, social success etc.	
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BULBULE,
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AT
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TALKIES, Sandhurst Road.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
AT 2-45.

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3RD GLORIOUS WEEK!
LOVE! . . . . . That crossed the Men-made the barriers and WON triumphantly . . . .
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
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SABITADEVI
Supported by:
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ROXY TALKIES
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The whole Town is talking about it!.....
IT HAS SMASHED ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS
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See glorious National Leader
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and see
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TALKIES :—: LAMINGTON RD.
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Sat., Sun., Holidays at 2-30 P.M.

DEVELOP OUTLOOK OF NATIONALISM

Days Of Communalism Numbered, Says Acharya Dhavan

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 14.

Acharya Dhavan spoke on "the Future of Communal Organisations" under the auspices of the Vasant Vyakhan Mala last evening. Syt. Shankarrao Deo, president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was in the chair.

The speaker outlined the growth of communal organisations from ancient times. But he said that they had a national outlook in the beginning. It was with the advent of the British rule in India, however, that those organisations had developed a communal bias by underrating cause of nationalism to that of communalism. Concluding Acharaya Dhavan made of fervent plea for development of a national outlook.

Syt. Shankarrao Deo strongly deprecated the baissed view of the communal organisations. He stated that the days of communal organisations were numbered and that they would not survive long. He advised the Sanatanists not to make much of Varnashrama. Finally he pleaded for the total abolition of communal organisations.

Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks.

RAJEN BABU AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here this morning from Patna to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan which will be held to-day.

Rajen Babu leaves Allahabad for Patna this evening.—United Press.

THE GREAT DAUGHTER OF RAJPUTANA
Saved her nation—not with a sword—, but in a woman's way—
COME UP AND SEE
RAJPUT RAMANI
PRABHAT'S GREAT HISTORICAL SUPER

and you shall be delighted (as hundreds were) to enjoy the great subject on the background of glamour of Rajput Court and sweet music—
RAJPUT RAMANI
STARRING:—
NALINI TURKHED, SHANTA APTE and NANA PHATAK
in
5th GLORIOUS WEEK
at
KRISHNA
DUBASH THEATRE
Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and holidays.

PROPER USE OF BOOKS URGED

Educational Inspector Criticises Defective School Methods

Mr. L. R. Desai, Asst. Educational Inspector, Bombay Presidency, began the programme of the Fourth Day of the Refresher Course at Bordi by his lecture on 'Teaching of Geometry' in which he demonstrated his own method of teaching the subject in its first stages and stressed the point of doing the field work for the proper understanding of the subject by the utilitarian point of view.

Mr. S. S. Cameron, Educational Inspector, C. D. then delivered his first lecture on "Text Books" and criticising the various defective methods prevalent in schools, showed how the books should be properly utilised. He advised the teachers to make the children work for themselves and realise the music in English prose.

Mr C. P. Budhrani of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, in his address on the Teaching of Geography pointed out some of the unrealities and advocated field work and observation as an important part of teaching the subject, as a human geography.

Develop Mother Tongue

Prof. Patwardhan of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, popularly known as poet "Madhav-Julian" in Marathi Literary Circle, and Mr. Dave, Headmaster, Broach Government High School, delivered lectures in Marathi and Gujrati, respectively, showing the necessity of developing the mother tongue, though English is growing in popularity in the educated circles

Prof. Ranade of the Ismail College, Andheri, speaking on "Nature Study" said that the different scientific subjects should be co-ordinated, and that practical and observation work will help the study.

Mr. Ghate, Educational Inspector Bombay Division, addressed on "History". He explained the scope and significance of the teaching of History as a science and said that the teacher must have a broad outlook and must realize the immensity of the subject, while treating a particular period.

Later there were lessons by Mr. Modak in Mathematics, Mr. S. R. Bhat in Sanskrit by Mr. Sitaramayya in Geography and by Mr. S. S. Rane in Nature study, after which, Miss Panandikar, of the Secondary Training College opened the discussions on Home Work whic created great interest among the teachers and was followed by interpellations, quite satisfactorily answered by Miss Panandikar.

At nigt, two Marathi poets, Madhav-Julian and Girish entertained teachers and visitors by reciting their own poems, after which some educational films depicting the life in Darjeeling and Kashmere were shown and the assembly dispersed at a late hour at night.

TRAIN FROM DARJEELING DERAILED

SILIGURI, May 13.

Information has been received here that a goods train coming towards Siliguri was derailed at 15th mile in the Kishenganj section of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway causing considerable damage to the permanent way.

Consequently the 52 Down Kishenganj Mail train was delayed by 2 hours.—United Press.

ROOFS BLOWN AWAY IN DACCA STORM

DACCA, May 13.

A terrific storm passed over some villages of Maheswardi pargana in this district at about 10 p.m. on Sunday night. Its disastrous intensity was specially felt at Jinardi where the corrugated roofs of all the shops of the market were blown away to a distance of more than a furlong.

Considerable damage to property is reported though there was no loss of life.—United Press.

CALCUTTA PROFESSOR ROBBED

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Mr. N. C. Bannerjea, Professor University College, was robbed of Rs. 10,000 cash and jewellery worth Rs. 5,000, it is alleged, by his servant at the Howrah Railway Station this morning.

It is stated that the Professor, who went to Howrah Station "en route" to Benares, entrusted his suit case containing the property to his servant who disappeared with the same.

The police are making enquiries.

In connection, with the Jiaganj station mail robbery case, says a United Press message, 80 houses of different villages under the jurisdiction of the Murshidabad Police Station were searched by the police and a large number of men were brought to the police station under arrest.

JUDGE DEFINES GOVT. POWERS

Cannot Order Special Magistrate To Try Murder Case

CALCUTTA, May 14.

An important judgment dealing with the power of the Local Government to appoint a Special Magistrate under the Bengal Suppresion of Terrorist Outrages Act of 1932 to try an offence punishable with death was delivered by Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Mr. Justice Henderson at the Calcutta High Court to-day.

The judgment was in connection with the hearing of the appeals preferred by Nital Chandra Jana and eight other Bengali youths against their convictions and sentences by Mr. Kumud Behari Mallick, Special Magistrate, at Chinsurah, on various charges including the charge of conspiracy to engineer a rising against Government.

This was what was known as the Baidyabati conspiracy case, in which the appellants are said to have committed a dacoity. The appellants had been sentenced by the Special Magistrate to rigorous imprisonment varying from seven years to three years.

Their Lordships held that section 25 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act did not empower the Local Government to order trial before a Special Magistrate where a case of murder 'prima facie' was disclosed by the prosecution evidence. The convictions and sentences passed on the appellants were set aside, leaving it to the Local Government to take such further steps if any, as they might be advised.

No order was made for the present with regard to the prayer of the appellants for bail, but liberty was given to them to apply for it within ten days with notice to the Crown.

NASIK'S WATER FAMINE AVERTED

Godrej's Generosity Comes To Rescue

NASIK, (By Mail.)

The efforts of the chairman of the standing committee of the Nasik Municipality and the generosity of a Bombay firm have helped to stave off the evil day of a waterless Nasik. The Chairman and party while searching for water or its possibilites along the river, came upon a large rocky bend of the river some ten miles up, forming a natural bund and impounding some of the water of the river, where there was sudden declivity. Learning that the right to use this water rested with Messrs. Godrej's vine yards, some distance down-stream, they approached the authorities there. When told of the fate that awaited Nasik, the farm people readily consented to give their waters for the benefit of the city.

Arrangements have already been made to pump the water into the main bed of the river and pumps are working overtime to get the river flowing once again and thus fill the Municipality's reservoir at the pumping station down-stream.

It is understood that with care the Municipality can pull on with the water supply for a month more, by which they expect the monsoon to set in.

Announcing to the citizens the find of the water and the arrangements made, the municipality state that water which will be supplied for an hour in the morning and another in the evening should be used for drinking purposes only and that "Water-wasters" would be severely dealt with.—A. P.

The Punjab Medical Council has made a representation to the Government asking for an amendment of the Indian Medical Degrees Act so as to prohibit the use of the title "doctor" by persons not possessing registrable qualifications entitling them to practise as physicians, surgeons, obstetricians, opthalmologists, dentists, or veterinary surgeons.

TAMIL TALKIE
ON SUNDAY, 17th MAY, AT 10-30 a. m.
in MORNING
For the last time
TAMIL NADU TALKIES
"MOHINI RUKMANGADHA"
SPECIALLY FOR EKADASI,
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Directed by:
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This picture when they called it "The Mill"
Now, this great picture comes to you as—
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alias
DAYA-KI-DEVI
Starring
Miss BIBBO,
GOHAR KARNATAKI,
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Graduate
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WELLINGTON TALKIES
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A "JAIL-BIRD"--they scoffed at him
A Victim to Society's 'criminal' injustice;
A Sad Saga of a Mill-hand whom Society refused an honest living
Andheri Duniya
Starring:
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Sweet Music by
Master Dinanath, C. Mohite & Jaitunbai.

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Matinee at 2-30 p. m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

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World Reflections

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

(By Our London Correspondent).

The immediate purpose of British policy must be to press on with the new effort to make British influence effective in the League of the future, and meanwhile to work to the utmost to bring back those nations, particularly, Germany, which, at present, stand outside.—"The Times," London.

The flight of the Emperor, the burning of the capital, the last advance of the invading armies, may follow a romantic pattern for those who still care for such things, but for those who think of the future of the world instead of the past this moment must be one of great misgiving. For Abyssinia it is the end—all is over, but the shouting in Rome; for Europe it may be the beginning of the end—the end of the first experiment in international order.

If Governments can learn by experience, then the last year must have made Europe wise indeed. Some of the lessons are old—for instance, that it is a fatal mistake to leave one Government in doubt as to the intention of another,—but many were necessarily new. For the first time in its history the League was faced with an act of aggression so clear that not even diplomats could hide it; it was not only a test case (as were Corfu and Manchuria), but if one can use the phrase, an ideal example of wanton aggression. In the circumstances the League was forced to act, and it is to its credit that it did so. Now that its action has been proved inadequate it is easy to say that it was mistaken and that only military sanctions could have saved Abyssinia.

The economic sanctions imposed on November 18 were neither thorough nor comprehensive, but against that Italy seemed especially vulnerable to such measures, and only experience has taught us that economic sanctions alone, unless universally and thoroughly applied, can never stop a State organised for war.

It is no more than a patch to paint on the map in yellow, green or blue, or whatever colour represents the Roman Empire to the Roman children. Yet for this Mussolini has killed thousands of Italians, Abyssinians and his own native subjects, has brought Europe to the edge of war, and undone all the slow labour of fifteen years spent in an effort to construct a new world. The few great ideas of the post-war period—international order, the proper treatment of native races—have been trampled on to make a Roman holiday. Yet now the rest of Europe must begin to build again, for, though the League may have failed in this, it cannot afford to be beaten in the end.—"Manchester Guardian," Manchester.

The whole theory of Sanctions will have to be abandoned for ever and the sooner the better. They are a means not of supporting Peace but of provoking the risk of wars that could not otherwise have occurred. We shall realise all what this means if we remember that last year Ministerial organs in this country, claiming to be intimately informed, were arguing that if Sanctions were successful against Italy in the first case, they could at need be invoked against Germany in the second. Let us sheer off from that abyss and see that we never approach it again.

While sanctions are in force against the Italian people, it is impossible for that people and their ruler to make under foreign threats and pressure, in this crowning hour of their victories some concessions that otherwise they would willingly offer. Every day now would make more foolish and mischievous the persistence of the British Government in a policy, which was utterly ill-advised and miscalculated from the beginning and has now irrevocably failed. Just as we write these words comes the news that Haile Selassie has fled from Abyssinia to Djibouti. This can only mean that the Italians may occupy Addis Ababa even sooner than we have supposed above; and that Harar and the railway, no less, are about to fall into Italian hands. If Sanctions worked more harm than good before, what is to be reaped from now?—J.L. Garvin, in the "Observer," London.

To ensure that it will be strong enough for its purpose, the League must be reconstituted and given an authority and power of action that events have shown it does not possess. That conception of its future implies both simpler machinery and bringing into the orbit of the League the whole body of the Great Powers.

The task of clearing up the situation in Abyssinia will call for other qualifications than have been manifested in the successful campaign, and for a change from the characterisation of the Abyssinians as "barbarians." A new chapter is being written in the troubled history of Africa with the disappearance of what has been a great independent State. If history is able to find any justification of Italy's destruction of the Abyssinian power, its judgment will have to be based on the development of the resources of the country and the raising of the status of the people.—"Daily Telegraph," London.

The thieves engaged on the looting and shooting have fallen out with one another. The Galle tribes conquered by the old Emperor Theodore, are taking revenge now against the Amhara ruling race. Nobody governs. In the main street are the charred remnants of Haile Selassie's coronation arch, ashes of departed glory. Probably Haile Selassie was the best king that ever ruled in Abyssinia.

The lessons of history are hard. Those who misled opinion in Abyssinia and Britain into believing that Mussolini could not deliver the goods must now imbibe the painful information that tanks and airplanes will beat the spear; that sanctions fail; that the League of Nations is a "busted flush."—"Daily Express," London.

Decisions that will shape history for a generation must be taken in the next few days. They will need to be pondered deeply. Meanwhile one thing stands out as a certainty. Any action which results in the relaxation of League pressure on Mussolini before he has agreed that responsibility for determining Abyssinia's future is still the League's will mean the end of the League as an effective instrument. If the nations acquiesce in this final degradation, Europe may as well prepare for the worst.—"News Chronicle," London.

The wonder is that Haile Selassie was able by sheer energy and courage to protract for seven months a struggle in which Abyssinia never had any prospect of success. A "King in exile," he is a king sure, of respect from all, who honour courage and steadfast devotion to duty.—"Daily Mail," London.

There must never, never again, be another Abyssinia; never again must an aggressor win because, and only because, he was prepared to run risks from which the peaceful nations flinched, was more determined to destroy than they were to save. If the League of Nations are not prepared to place force behind the Covenant, then they hand the world over to the bully and the murderer and that is an end to it.—"Daily Herald," London.

The failure of the League to apply full sanctions has been due to the same fear of war as drove people to sign the Peace ballot. The physical facts of war are not changed when it is called "collective action," and the countries, which would have to bear the brunt of war must always count the cost. The failure of the League has shown that Great States will not, as a rule, take the risk of war unless their vital interests are involved. That is why an agreement to maintain the integrity and independence of all members of the League could not be enforced. One consequence of the Abyssinian war must be revision of the Covenant.—"Scotsman," Edinburgh.

In Europe the Abyssinian collapse has also created a new situation. The League of Nations has received a blow, which is almost fatal to its prestige, and from which it will be difficult for it to recover. The system of collective security has failed as a means of stopping aggression or punishing the aggressor. The reign of law which the League was intended to create has had to give way to the rule of force. That must mean a new orientation in the politics of every country in Europe. The old system of alliances will, at once, be re-established as the only way by which the security of individual States can be guaranteed. Europe will again become an armed camp, in which vast armies will be called into being and in which the most frenzied preparations will be made for an inevitable war.—"Irish Press," Dublin.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The Socialist attack has become formidable, and the cry of Nationalisation has a popular echo. We can imagine no more dangerous financial reformer than the Socialist Party; but fortunately for France, whatever party is in power, the French spirit will prevail. —"Morning Post," London.

The real danger to France is that with the strength and multitude of the parties as returned by this election, it will be extraordinarily difficult to form a strong and stable Administration such as the country needs. Parliamentary government works well when there are only two parties. Where, as in France to-day, there are five with more than 80 members and none with an actual majority, it exists from hand to mouth.—"Daily Mail," London.

Democracy depends upon an underlying unity in a people; a unity of freedom. The economic crisis has not shattered that unity in France, and it needs now only a confident, competent, successful Government of the Left to raise it supreme above all challenge.—"Daily Herald," London.

If the British and French democracies will co-operate in putting the collective principle really first, the future can still be full of hope. It is Europe's only chance, and happily reports from Paris suggest that it may be seized.—"News Chronicle," London.

PANAMA CANAL.

Details are now available of the secret treaty concluded between the U.S.A. and the Republic of Panama in respect of the future status of the Canal zone. A very important change is the definite renunciation by the United States to protect the territories adjoining the zones in case of aggression, without the previous consent of the Panama Government. In order to organise the defence of the zone on a footing of perfect equality, a series of joint conferences will be held in the near future. The importance of the arrangement is that the United States abandon their status of "protector" over the Republic of Panama and replace it by a treaty between two independent and sovereign States.—The "New York Times."

ALARM IN WARSAW.

The present alarms and excursions can only be testimony of the fact that the Pilsudski camp is in a critical state of dissolution and that, it is losing its discipline and its pioneer spirit. The internal danger, so sanguinarily signalised by the events of Cracow and Lwow, whose individual components we have endeavoured to delineate in rough outline, is to-day of such a character that the possibility of the introduction of a strong-handed dictatorship is, in the circumstances, a serious experiment for a State, nationally very mixed, socially torn and suffering from a structural economic crisis such as no other European State is experiencing.—"Central European Observer," Prague.

COSSACKS & SOVIETS.

The Russian Government's decree by which the Cossacks are again eligible for military service in closed groups has found unexpectedly swift application. A few days after the publication of the decree all the groups of various Cossack tribes had been constituted. Relations between the Cossacks and the Soviets are such that it enabled the Government to restore almost all the old privileges of the Cossacks. All the Cossack regiments will be on horseback and will be recruited regionally. They are to choose their chiefs, as before, but the choice must be ratified by the special Commissar attached to each unit. Their uniform will be different according to districts.—"Pravda," Moscow.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

On account of the latest "putsch" very little attention has been given lately to the recently held parliamentary elections. The "Minseito," or the Liberal party obtained a majority, whilst the "Seyukais," or Conservatives maintained their old position. As the Government ruled without bothering much about their own party, the elections are of very little importance except for anti-Parliament and anti-Socialist propaganda.—"Neue Zurcher Zeitung," Berlin.

AUSTRIAN RUMOURS.

Who would have dreamed that Herr Hitler would have complained of the rumours of an interested clique that loved to stir one nation against another. One can understand the disappointment of the German Chancellor. Hitler offers peace to the world and persons begin to cast doubts on Germany's good intentions. But this distrust is not accidental. Why is the whispering campaign of the Nazis not stopped in Austria? The way has always been open for Germany to end the conflict with Austria. There have been more than sufficient invitations. Yet, it has been impossible to obtain a definition of the German intentions. If Germany wants peace it is essential to renounce intrigues against Austria. It is essential to end rumours and to stop those who spread lies.—"Reichspost," Vienna.

FORTS & BULGARIA.

Bulgaria is considering the advancement of a demand that an exit to the Aegean sea should be granted to her. She will justify this statement by pointing to the proposed refortification of the Dardanelles, which would close Bulgaria's access to the Mediterranean Sea. Of course, Bulgaria has no intention of clearing a path to the Aegean Sea via a Greek port by violent means. She desires to take advantage of the stipulations of the Neuilly Treaty, which, in Bulgarian opinion, entitled her to this access. In addition, there is the question of the demilitarization zone on the Thracian frontier along Turkey. So far there has been no Turkish, Bulgarian or Greek garrison in this zone.—"Adverul," Bucharest.

AS OTHERS SEE BRITAIN.

Reorientation within the Empire is taking place in the Dominions following recent international crises. The influence of the Dominions on Britain's foreign policy has been noticeable ever since the beginning of sanctions and the danger of an armed conflict in the Mediterranean has only increased the mother country's dependence on various sections of its Empire. Many delays in recent decisions of the Foreign Office have been contingent on the necessity of consulting the Dominions and a very characteristic move has been made by South Africa in establishing a large and independent air force. It is reinforced by the declaration of the Defence Minister, Mr. Pirow, that South Africa will act independently in deciding for or against entry into any war.—"Berliner Bor Senzeitung," Berlin.

There is a gradual change in the British attitude from that of watching the world with the superiority of an arbitrator, into one that is in a constant defensive fear. Her policy shows hesitation between fear and courage. She knows that she ought to do more and act more firmly and her policy is changed from day to day—now excited and active, the next day resigned and quiet. Perhaps, it is for these reasons that Britain attaches herself to the League of Nations so devotedly, although she knows that such a policy is an illusion. Yet, Anglo-Saxon spirit, the British like the American, is full of optimism. Any day now she may turn into a determined realist. The process may come about very quickly.—"Pester Lloyd," Budapest.

Britain has reduced claims against Italy and it is now in Mussolini's power to initiate a policy of reconciliation. Owing to her difficult position in the Mediterranean and her military unpreparedness; Britain is forced to compromise. For this reason she is interested in bringing Germany into the concert of the Western Powers. If Mr. Eden succeeds in that he will be regarded as hero, because then Britain will be in a position to turn with full interest towards the Mediterranean. For this reason England swallowed the alleged violation of the Locarno Treaty on March 7, but that of course, does not mean to say that she will swallow the fortification of the Rhine. If this takes place, Britain might turn towards France. — "Berliner Tageblatt," Berlin.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

Abortive Attempt To Desecrate Temple

LAHORE, May 14

An abortive attempt to desecrate a Hindu temple is alleged to have been made by a number of Muslims who entered last night the Savitri temple on Ravi Road and threatened to desecrate the images.

It is stated that the inmates raising a hue and cry, the Kesri Dal volunteers came to their rescue. On the arrival of the volunteers the Muslims made good their escape.

The matter was reported to the police who after making a vigorous search rounded several Muslims of whom half a dozen have been identified by the priest and old woman and remanded to police custody.—United Press.

MALAVIYA CANCELS S. INDIAN TRIP

BENARES, May 13.

Pandit Malaviya who was to have proceeded to Mussooree from Allahabad, returned here last week owing to some urgent business in the University. From enquiries made at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge (B.H.U.), it appears that Panditji intends proceeding to hills in the next week to recoup his health.

His tour programme for South India has, for the time being, been cancelled. The programme is under consideration, and it is reliably understood that Pandit Malaviya will take up the programme of tour in South India somewhere in the month of July next.—United Press.

Case Against Bank Director Adjourned

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 14.

Vidyaprakash Kapila described as the managing director of the Industrial Bank of India Ambala Cantonment and proprietor of the Dunlop Advertising Company who was arrested recently at Ambala on a warrant issued against him by Khan Bahadur Mohammad Hasnain on a complaint of the National Journals Limited on a charge of cheating for alleged issuing several bogus cheques and subsequently released on a bail of Rs. 500 was produced to-day in the court of Mohammad Hasnain who after enlarging him on a fresh bail of Rs. 500 adjourned the case till May 22.

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A new self-adjustable watch band

Made of Krementz Kremaloy. A white metal, which will not tarnish or corrode. By far the most attractive... the most practical... the most enduring wrist watch bracelet ever offered. Fits the wrist perfectly. Beautifully finished. Insist on Krementz quality.

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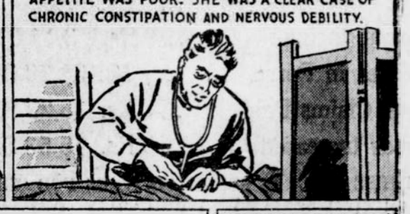
I'M WORRIED ABOUT MY WIFE'S NERVES! AND HER SYSTEM IS ALL OUT OF ORDER!

SHE NEEDS THE PRECIOUS NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B IN QUAKER OATS

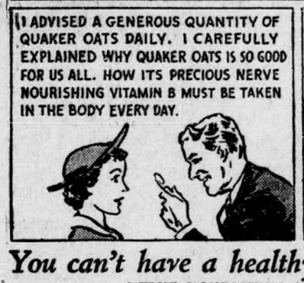
...JUST THE OTHER DAY

...I HAD A CASE LIKE HERS. THIS YOUNG WOMAN SHED TEARS OF DESPAIR OVER HER CONDITION—

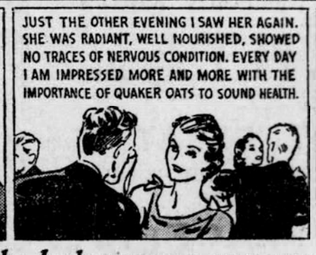
HER INTESTINES COMPLETELY LACKED TONE. APPETITE WAS POOR. SHE WAS A CLEAR CASE OF CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.



I ADVISED A GENEROUS QUANTITY OF QUAKER OATS DAILY. I CAREFULLY EXPLAINED WHY QUAKER OATS IS SO GOOD FOR US ALL. HOW ITS PRECIOUS NERVE NOURISHING VITAMIN B MUST BE TAKEN IN THE BODY EVERY DAY.



JUST THE OTHER EVENING I SAW HER AGAIN. SHE WAS RADIANT, WELL NOURISHED, SHOWED NO TRACES OF NERVOUS CONDITION. EVERY DAY I AM IMPRESSED MORE AND MORE WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF QUAKER OATS TO SOUND HEALTH.



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It takes well-nourished blood to fight off colds, sickness, and anaemia. Blood that is nourished with generous supplies of food mineral-iron and copper.

That's why a daily diet of Quaker Oats is so good for us. It is one of Nature's richest sources of these two blood-building minerals. This same appetizing food gives us also an abundant supply of nerve-nourishing Vitamin B. A food element we must *eat every day* to avoid nervousness, constipation and poor appetite. For the good of your health, eat Quaker Oats every day.

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With the whole world of food science to guide them, experts in charge of these little wards of H. M. The King, put them on Quaker Oats even before their first birthday.

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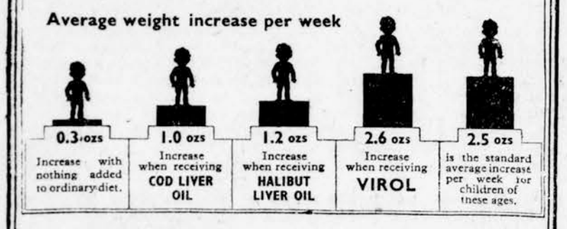
Important Discoveries affecting the health of children

The Verdict of Experiment (See "*The Medical Officer*," 30.3.35).

A precisely controlled series of investigations was carried out in London Welfare Centres to determine the influence on the growth of children of various food Supplements when added to the ordinary home diet. The following diagram shows the results obtained:—

Average weight increase per week


0.3 ozs
Increase with nothing added to ordinary diet.
1.0 ozs
Increase when receiving COD LIVER OIL
1.2 ozs
Increase when receiving HALIBUT LIVER OIL
2.6 ozs
Increase when receiving VIROL
2.5 ozs
is the standard average increase per week for children of these ages.

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Annual Income	Rs.	3,14,01,970
Policies in Force	Rs.	54,20,38,518
Total Claims Paid ...	Rs.	16,29,88,814
Funds Increased to ...	Rs.	15,53,88,843

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AMBALA	GAUHATI	MADURA	RAWALPINDI
BANGALORE	GUNTUR	MERCARA	SINGAPORE
BAREILLY	JALGAON	MOMBASA	SUKKUR
BELLARY	JALPAIGURI	NAGPUR	TRICHINOPOLY
CALCUTTA	JUBBULPORE	PATNA	TRIVANDRUM
CALICUT	KARACHI	POONA	VIZAGAPATAM
	KUALA LUMPUR		

INDIA REVISITED:

I. The Long Road To Delhi

Mr. F. Yeats-Brown writes in "Spectator."

We are standing, in stockinged feet, before the tomb of a princess who died in Delhi three hundred years ago, describing herself in her epitaph as "the humble, the transitory Jehanara, daughter of the Emperor Shah Jehan, the disciple of the holy men of Chist."

Beside me is the heir of these holy men of Chist, my friend Khawaja Hussein Nizami, the present guardian of the shrine. It was his ancestor, long before Jehanara's day, who coined the phrase, "It's a far cry to Delhi!" My friend's forbear had quarrelled with the then Emperor, Tuglak, who was returning to the capital from a provincial tour. The Khwaja was not nervous: when friends urged him to fly for his life he merely said, "Delhi dur ast." Something was sure to turn up. And something did: while the Emperor sat feasting in an insecurely built pavilion an elephant leaned against it: the house collapsed: in an instant Tuglak and all his schemes were buried. To-day, Tughlakalud is the most picturesque of the many ruined cities in this neighbourhood. "Hanoz Delhi dur ast!" said the saint. "Delhi is still far!" This is my feeling as I begin to write, here in the Imperial capital, reflecting upon the difficulties of my task: upon the millions and immensities and inscrutabilities of this old country which has worshipped so many gods and has forgotten so many conquerors.

It was nearly a far cry for me to Delhi, for I came by air, and I had endeavoured to obtain a seat on the 'plane preceding mine, the 'City of Khartoum,' which now lay wrecked at the bottom of the Mediterranean.

The journey was not what it might be. That I had the roughest trip in my experience of air travel* was certainly no one's fault; but I felt that there was something wrong with arrangements under which a plane is kept (I travelled by 'Silverwing') at a temperature of 55deg Fahrenheit on a foggy December day. A puddle of water lay in the curve of the window-sill. My ventilator was broken. The roast beef and cheese I was offered for luncheon was poor fare for the squeamish. (In America, stewardesses chosen for their charm bring the passengers sandwiches and delicious coffee, give them illustrated papers, pat their pillows, adjust their chairs, see that the cabin is kept comfortably warm. Do we English really like eating tough roast beef and shivering in our overcoats when travelling?)

The long train journey to Brindisi is an obstacle which may be removed by the time this is printed. I certainly hope so, for communications are the life-blood of the Empire, The present arrangements are absurd. We arrived at 3-30 a.m. and were taken at that hour to an indifferent hotel, where we remained until 6.45 a.m., regretting two hours' lost sleep. The 'Satyrus,' in which we now embarked, was a comfortless conveyance by modern standards. We reached Athens at noon, having covered the distance at an average speed of 86 m.p.h To Crete, and thence to Alexandria we flew even more slowly, and did not get dinner until 9-30 p.m. having endured an eighteen-hour journey which better machines could have accomplished in twelve.

Next day the 'Hengist' took us to Gaza, over the mountains of Moab, and Jerusalem, the Jordan, and Jericho, the latter lying flat below us as when the trumpets sounded. Our next stop was Rutbah Wells, which has a stimulating climate, dry and keen like that of Chicago. Many memories came to roost as we roared towards Baghdad. I looked for Nimrod's tomb, where I was taken prisoner in 1915, but it was lost in the familiar violet sunset of the desert. Baghdad has an atmosphere of its own, in spite of its dirt and slums: it seems to remember that it was a metropolis when London was a village. This day was the best of the trip, but even so we started so early and arrived so late that there were few opportunities for sightseeing. We continued our journey to Basra before dawn (Ctesiphon was invisible in murk and mist) and thence to Bahrein, and Shargah (where I noticed that my bathroom utensils in the rest-house were "Made in Czechoslovakia") and finally reached Karachi in just double the time that it takes the Dutch Air Mail to cover the same distance. How is this, Imperial Airways?

Driving from the aerodrome in New Delhi, in the sparkle of a January morning, the first thing I see are hundreds of ragged, stooping, starved-looking people, with little brooms, sweeping the dusty roadway Amongst them are old men, boys, and a few women (the latter with silver bracelets on their arms, glittering amidst their rags) all patiently and apparently uselessly engaged in stirring up this immemorial earth with their tiny sheaves of twigs. Dust of all who have fought and died to hold the sceptre of this country, Rajputs, Turks, Moghuls, Persians, Mahrattas and British! Lately we have spent twelve million pounds sterling on building a new capital, in which to give democracy to India. What will these lean, bent untouchables do with it? It is a strange sight, after fourteen years absence, to see them engaged on their same old task. . .

Yet on second thoughts India looks cleaner than when I knew it and the people do not look as sad and listless as I seem to remember them, but only a little sleepy and slipshod at this early hour. They seem to be waking from some dream into an unreal world, like a bridegroom at the first dawn. I daresay that they are as content with their simple life as the workers of London are with theirs.

The sweepers sing at their work. A boy baby waves to the car: he is naked except for a open white coat and an amulet at his neck. The cows are thin, but they seem to kow that they are sacred: their eyes shine with an infinite peace. There is a bull, dedicated to Siva, and free to roam where he will: he is nibbling something off the counter of a shop which has just opened its shutters. There is a babu, with his hair in a bun. There goes a Pathan, twice the size of the babu, swaggering along in flowing white pyjamas, with black turban askew. Here comes a cart, carrying a girl in a pink sari, with a ring in her nose. She has flowers in her hair, and the oxen have painted horns, wreathed in marigolds and jasmine. What a fascinating country! It is fourteen years since I have seen a Brahmini bull, and a flower-decked ox.

How graceful are those girls with shining water-pots! Walking, or at prayer, an Indian woman is a joy to watch. And how smart are the police on point duty, yet how different from Englishmen! The latter make the smallest possible gestures to the traffic: these command or restrain with wordless eloqucnce. India is cleaner and smarter than it used to be. . . My car dashes through the Delhi Gate, and onwards, between Shahjehan's Fort and the Great Mosque. Alas, that I must hurry! Over me hang the terror of Time and the sword of Space, for I have to travel ten thousand miles and write many thousand words in the next three months.

To return to the humble, but by no means transitory, Jehanara. If you know the Delhi Fort it is easy to imagine that moment in her life when, under Providence, she became the instrument of the consolidation of British power in India. Down a narrow stair came a slave-girl with a lamp, stumbled, spilled the oil, set herself on fire. Jehanara came running from the lovely white marble harem. Servants screamed and scampered for help. Meanwhile the young princess had saved the servant, but in doing so she had burned herself badly about the face and hands.

Shahjehan, her father, summoned the best physicians of his Empire, but he despaired of her life until an English doctor, Gabriel Boughton, arrived from the new British settlement on the Hoogli River. Contrary to Palace etiquette, Boughton insisted on examining his patient thoroughly, At first the courtiers demurred, but necessity triumphed over custom, then as now. Jehanara exposed her tongue and surrendered her wrist. She recovered.

In his gratitude Shahjehan would have given Boughton anything: diamonds from Golconda, a 'jaghir' of the rich red acres of Oudh, Kashmiri maidens, or Kabuli cup-bearers, but the doctor would take nothing for himself. All that he asked for was a charter permitting the Honourable East India Company to trade in the lower reaches of the Ganges.

Hence Calcutta. Hence New Delhi. And hence we three—Khwaja Hussein Nizami, his servant, and I—are standing before this famous shrine.

I have not mentioned the servant, but he is one of the clearest of my first impressions. He is the grandson of the last of the Moghuls, Bahadur Shah, who lost his throne to the British. The Khwaja Sahib has taken him into his service, to help him to eke out the little pension given to him by the Government of India. He is pock-marked and black-avised, this little man in whose veins flows the blood of conquerors and artists, including that of the supreme builder of the Taj. Although poor, he is respectable, and much respected, for India reveres good breeding, whatever the outward appearance. Indeed, I suppose that this is the last country in the world where gentle birth means more than gold.

When the Khwaja Sahib went lately to Rangoon, he took his servant with him, to show him the tomb of his grandfather, who died there in exile in 1862; but the scion of the House of Tamerlane was more interested in cinemas than in the memorial of his ancestor. No doubt he was right. All-India tends to live too much in the past; the Hindus in the golden age of the Aryans, the Mahomedans in their conquests and glories, the Sikhs in their sainted sages, the British in the spacious days when every man lowered his umbrella before the majesty of a white face.

Delhi is so full of history that I am tempted to linger in these quiet shrines and ruined cities, especially as the new capital brings tears of patriotic mortification to my eyes, for its planning and proportions show only the worst side of our administration—its rigidity and lack of imagination.

The Viceroy's House stands on the Raisina Mound between the two Secretariat buildings like a big 'babu' between lesser 'babus.' Below these pompous masses of red sandstone are perched small, white statues of former Viceroys, undistinguished and almost undistinguishable from each other: somebody has suggested that they should be provided with detachable heads, to save expense as Viceroy after Viceroy in his pomp abides his little hour and goes his way.

New Delhi is quite un-Indian, and it is certainly not British. No, our rule is worthy of something better than this embodiment of a stiff and sterile bureaucracy!

("Next week's article will deal with Mr. Yeats-Brown's impressions of village life in India.")

I have flown from Moscow to Berlin, from Stockholm to Helsingfors, over much of Germany, most of the United States, and From Brindisi to Constantinople.

Nasik (By Mail.)—Madhavrao Pahilwan, better known as "Deccan Gunga," was congratulated by physical culture enthusiasts here, on his recent victory in Bombay over the German wrestler. Madhavrao is a native of Nasik city and intends to start school of physical culture to train Hindu youths.

'IMPRESSED BY HIS PERSONAL CHARM'

Craik's Tribute To Dr. Ansari's Memory

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, Government of India, has sent the following letter to Mr. Asaf Ali M.L.A., on the death of Dr. M. A Ansari:

"I was shocked to hear of Dr Ansari's tragically sudden death, and would be grateful if you would be good enough to convey an expression of my sympathy to his relations

I had only had the pleasure of meeting him a few times but was much impressed by his personal charm. And though of course, I could not have been from the nature of things in any way in his confidence, I had formed the impression that had he lived he wou'd have been a steadying influence in the critical years that lie ahead. I realise of course, fully the great respect in which he was held and it is, indeed sad that such a man should have been hurried out of life almost without a moment's warning.—A.P.

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TRADE AND FINANCE

Share Market Buoyant Throughout Week

Money Continues To Be Cheap And Plentiful

Decline In G. C. Notes: Good Investment Demand For Gilt-Edged: Franc Recovers: Gold Dealers Cautious: Silver Quiet: Cements Spurt.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Bombay, May 15.

Money continues to be cheap and plentiful, call funds being quoted at 1/2 per cent. Applications for Treasury Bills amounted to over Rs. 5 cores, out of which Rs. 2 crores were accepted at a record low level of 1/2 per cent, compared to 11/16 per cent last week. From this week onwards upto about the middle of June there are no Treasury Bill maturities.

The market received about Rs. 16.67 lakhs by the sale of £125,000 sterling to the Government; there was thus a nett efflux of about Rs. 1.83 crores. Government have borrowed Rs. 1 crore from the Reserve Bank of India against Ways and Means advances, thereby increasing the outstanding under this head to Rs. 6 crores. Fixed deposit rates are quoted at:—3 months 3/4 per cent, 6 months 1 per cent and 12 months 1 1/2 per cent.

DECLINE IN NOTES ISSUED.

The Reserve Bank of India statement for the week ended May 8, 1936, shows a decline of Rs. 57.39 lakhs in the total notes issued against a corresponding decrease of Rs. 57.41 lakhs in Rupee Coin. Notes in circulation improved by Rs. 226.16 lakhs while those held in the Banking Department declined by Rs. 283.55 lakhs.

Sterling Securities were stationary at Rs. 68.31 crores, while Rupee Securities slightly increased by Rs. 0.02 lakhs. Government Deposits, which include Rs. 9.68 lakhs held in London on account of the High Commissioner, were up by Rs. 5.99 lakhs. Banks' Deposits receded by Rs. 119.32 lakhs to Rs. 33.44 crores. Balances held abroad increased by Rs. 20.25 lakhs to Rs. 17.04 crores.

Loans and Advances to Government were up by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 6 crores, while Others were unchanged at Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Investments remained unchanged at Rs. 4.95 crores. Other Assets were up by Rs. 6.22 lakhs and Other Liabilities recorded a decrease of Rs. 40.27 lakhs. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK DEPOSITS UP

The Imperial Bank of India statement as on May 8, 1936 shows a decline of Rs. 66.86 lakhs in the total cash balance of the bank, which now stands at Rs. 22.25 crores. Total securities have increased by Rs. 145.04 lakhs.

Loans are up by Rs. 23.68 lakhs; Cash Credits and Bills Discounted are down by Rs. 5.77 lakhs and Rs. 75.05 lakhs respectively. Deposits on all accounts show an increase of Rs. 17.59 lakhs durnig the week. It is understood that the Imperial Bank of India advance rate is unchanged at 3 per cnt.

GILT-EDGED CONTINUE TO ADVANCE

Gilt-edged continued to advance during the week on good investment demand, and the turnover was fair-sized. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper was steady around Rs. 98-10. 3 per cent 1941 and 1951-54 loans advanced from Rs. 104-8 to Rs. 104-12 and from Rs. 104-2 to Rs. 104-10 respectively. 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan changed hands at Rs. 107-7 and 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 111-2.

4 per cent 1960-70 loan was placed at Rs. 114-6 and 5 per cent 1945-55 (Tax free) loan at Rs. 120-8. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan moved between Rs. 118-12 and Rs. 119-4; 5 per cent 1939-44 loan between Rs. 109 and Rs. 109-4 and 5 per cent 1940-43 loan between Rs. 111-8 and Rs. 111-11. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan was quoted at Rs. 108-6.

STERLING EXCHANGE STEADY

Sterling exchange was steady with sellers at 1s. 6 3/32d and buyers at 1s. 6 1/8d. Inquiry for remittances against silver imports was largely offset by gold exports thus leaving the market fairly square. Tenders to Government this week were comparatively small and amounted to £125,000, which were accepted in füll at 1s. 6 1/8d.

In the foreign exchange market in London, the Fresh Franc declined from Frs. 75.46 to Frs. 75.93 early in the week on heavy nervous selling following rumours of restrictions by Paris Banks on the sale of gold coin and foreign currency. The rumours being officially denied the Franc recovered to Frs. 75.25, but again it declined to Frs. 75.54 on speculative selling.

At the close, however, the rate improved and closed at Frs. 75.13. The dollar and the guilder in terms of sterling moved sympathetically. The sterling/dollar rate opened at dol 4.97 and after declining to dol 4.99 1/2 improved to dol 4.95 7/8 but closed at dol 4.96. The guilder after declining from 7.35 3/4 to 7-40 1/4 improved and closed at 7.33. The Belga and the Italian Lira fluctuated between 29.34 1/2 and 29.22 1/4 and 63.37 and 63.25 respectively.

GOLD DEALERS CAUTIONS.

Gold fluctuated with the movements of cross-rates. Ready opened at Rs. 34-11 and after declining to Rs. 34-8 improved to Rs. 34-11-6, but closed at Rs. 34-11. Owing to foreign exchange uncertainties, dealers were cautious and hesitant in extending their commitments and the turnover was only moderate. Daily arrivals average about 12,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are estimated at about 1 lac tolas. The daily offtake averages about 2,000 tolas. Shipment per s.s. "Strathaird" last week is valued at Rs. 36.21 lakhs.

The price of gold in London opened at 140s. 3 1/2d. and after declining to 140s. 2 1/2d. improved to 140s. 6d. but again declined to 140s. closing at 140s. 3d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-11-6 and Rs. 34-9 for ready, June 7 and July settlements. The price of sovereigns declined from Rs. 22-11-6 to Rs. 22-9-6 for ready and forward. The week's total imports are valued at Rs. 70.348.

SILVER RULES QUIET.

Silver was quiet early in the week, and the quotation for ready moved narrowly between Rs. 50-4 and Rs. 49-14. On reports that some working agreement was believed to have been reached in the Sino/American monetary discussions, the market tended to be bullish, and the rate advanced to Rs. 51 on general buying.

Yesterday, however, on reports, which still lack confirmation, that under the Sino/American agreement U. S. Treasury was taking over from the Government of China all their surplus silver at 50 cents per oz. there was a rush for buying, which caused the rate to soar to Rs. 52-8. Since, however, London silver fixing was not in accordance with expectations, the price declined to Rs. 51-4, but improved again on speculative buying closing at Rs. 51-14.

Stocks including imports are estimated at about 4,000 bars, while the offtake overages about 125 bars a day. Yesterday's shipment arrival per s.s. "Viceroy of India" is valued at £452,700, and silver "at sea" is valued at £200,000. The week's total imports amount to about 1,333 bars and Rs. 74,996 in coin.

The highest and lowest rates in London were 20 9/16d. and 20 1/8d. for ready and 20 5/8d and 20 5/16d for two months forward; and those in our market were Rs. 52-8 and Rs. 49-14 for ready and June 11 settlement and Rs. 52-9 and Rs. 49-15 for July settlement. The Shanghai dollar fluctuated between 1/2 15/32 and 1/2 3/8.

SHARE MARKET BUOYANT

The share market was buoyant throughout the week and there was active trading akin to the boom months of last year. It is after a dull period of nearly eight months that the market has resumed its present activity. Tata Steels attracted most attention and continued to advance: Defds. from Rs. 526-4 to Rs. 595 and Ordys. from Rs. 151-8 to Rs. 159-8.

Cotton mill shares improved on general support: Bombay Dyeing moved up from Rs. 676-4 to Rs. 692-8; Central Indias from Rs. 217-8 to Rs. 223-2; Kohinoors from Rs. 182-8 to Rs. 188-2 and New Greats from Rs. 101-14 to Rs. 118-12. Hydro-electrics looked up in sympathy with the gilt-edged. Tata Powers gained about 40 points and Andhra Valleys about 20 points. In Bank shares, Reserves moved between Rs. 129-8 and Rs. 129 and Imperials fully paid between Rs. 1,531-4 and Rs. 1,533-12.

CEMENTS IN GOOD DEMAND.

Cement shares were in good demand early in the week, but there was a tendency to take profit at the close, and prices finished under the highest of the week. Shahabads spurted from Rs. 483-12 to Rs. 492-8; Indians from Rs. 454-6 to Rs. 483-12; Katni Ordys. from Rs. 362-8 to Rs. 381-4 and United from Rs. 133 to Rs. 142. Okhas after rising from Rs. 275 to Rs. 283-12 declined and closed at Rs. 280. Katni Defds. after advancing from Rs. 2320 to Rs. 2,505 declined and closed at Rs. 2,460.

In Miscellaneous, Belapurs and Bombay Burmas were the bright spots: Belapurs were placed at Rs. 171-4 and Bombay Burmas at Rs. 407-8.

STERLNG SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 15

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received to-day the following quotations by special cablegram from their Agents in London:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	88 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 16 9
Bengal Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	104 0 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	115 10 0
Brazilian Traction Pow and Lt Ordinary	dol. 11.0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	28 5 0
Calcutta Electric Sup Copn Ordinary	2 19 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ordinary	2 6 9
Delhi Electric Sup Ord	3 3 9
Fanti Investment Trust Co	0 12 6
Foreign Railway Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	31 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	98 0 0
East India Distilleries and S F Ordinary	1 4 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	7 7 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg Corpn	105 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd Ord	2 15 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ordinary)	0 3 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	108 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ordinary	2 5 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	95 0 0

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 13 9
Standard copper cash (sellers)	£36 15 0
Standard copper 3 months	£37 0 0
Electrolytic copper	£41 5 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents
Bombay market quotations	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39 0 0

Tone: Very steady.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position on Friday, May 8.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	122,98,12,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	102,04,66,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	5,15,88,000
(b) Rupees	52,83,000
(c) Subsidiary coin	21,96,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	33,26,51,000
(v) Advances in India	93,69,01,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,82,62,000

DAILY COTTON REPORT

Bombay, May 15

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 2 points higher.

We have had another week of very quiet markets but on the whole the undertone has been quite steady. There appears to have been a fairly steady demand in America and there would probably have been a shortage of contracts had these not been met by sales by the manager of the Pool. The latter are believed to have remaining less than 200,000 bales of actual cotton for sale. Since sales of Loan cotton commenced about a month ago it is reported that already about 700,000 have been released to the trade. It looks as if the trade will require more than the million bales of this cotton which were to be released this season. As could be expected in the month of May recent weather reports have been more favourable, but we have not yet seen it suggested that any of this year's lateness of the crop has been made up. A late crop is more vulnerable to unfavourable weather conditions. We look for a continuation of the present steady tone of the market.

In the Bombay market fluctuations have been conspicuous by their absence. Fresh demand either from exporters or Mills has been extremely small. The market here has acted well in spite of the poor demand. There has been some nervousness amongst weak holders, but their places have been taken by investors who realise that the remaining available supply of Indian cotton is none too large, and that the price is cheap both intrinsically and in relation to other growths. The supply of our usual export cottons is becoming exhausted but exporters are beginning to become interested in other growths such as Westerns which are usually consumed in this country. The supply of our stapled varieties is less than usual this season. At the moment the poor cloth demand has reduced the demand for staple cotton but sooner or later demand for cloth must come out. We advise our Mill friends to secure their requirements whilst the basis remains at the present cheap level. With regard to the contarct market we continue to advise buying new crop Broach as we are of opinion that purchases below Rs. 200 ultimately will yield good profit.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 15

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1 6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1 6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/4
Banks selling T T	268 1/4
Banks buying T T	265 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	55 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 14th instant	4.96 1/8
Japan London 15th instant	1/2 1/16
Java London 15th instant	7.28
Hongkong/London 15th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 15th instant	1/2 13/32
London/Paris 14th instant	75.13
London/Belgium 14th instant	29.30 1/2
London/Switzerland 14th instant	15.29 1/2
London/Berlin 14th instant	12.31
London/Stockholm 14th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 14th instant	4.96
London/Amsterdam 14th instant	7.33
Tone of Sterling Exchange:	Quiet.
Gold 13th instant	£7-0-0
14th instant	£7-0-3
Silver London Ready 13th instant	20 7/16
14th instant	20 9/16
Silver London Forward 13th instant	20 1/2
14th instant	20 5/8
Silver New York Ready 13th instant	45
14th instant	45 5/8
London Discounts 3 mos 13th instant	9/16 p.c.
14th	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 13th instant	5/8 p.c.
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	5/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Small Rise

Bombay, May 15

The London Seeds market ruled extremely dull yesterday and prices showed no departure from the previous level. The Buenos Aires market closed irregular with a rise of one point to unchanged rates. Locally, September opened at Rs. 7/7 and ruled quiet but steady. In absence of any activity in the foreign markets, operators here also show a dull attitude. Turnover is very limited.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet and ruled weak in absence of stimulating outside cable. May and July lost 7/8 to 5/8d. per cental at the close. Chicago wheat opened steady but later prices eased on absence of support. Locally September opened at Rs. 4-6-9 and soon advanced to Rs. 4/7 on general buying influenced by better activity on outside markets.

Later the rates were quoted as under:—

Linseed May	Rs. 7 3 9
Linseed September	Rs. 7 7 0
Wheat May	Rs. 4 6 6
Wheat September	Rs. 4 7 0
Linseed September tejimandi	Rs. 0 5 0
Wheat September Tejimandi	Rs. 0 3 9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 14

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85 7/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 7/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107 7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£117 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£14 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£105 3/4
National Bank of India	£44 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 14

T T London on:—

New York closing rate	4.96
Paris	75.13
Berlin	12.31
Madrid	36.25
Amsterdam	7.33
Brussels	29.30 1/2
Milan	63.25
Berne	15.29 1/2
Prague	119.62

LONDON SEEDS

London, May 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£10-15-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-7-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-16-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-8-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£12-0-0

BURGOYNE'S

Eucalyptus & Menthol Pastilles . Easton's Syrup . Cod Liver Oil Parrish's Chemical Food . Eucalyptus Oil . Iodised Sarsaparilla

SIX OF THE FINEST MEDICINES AVAILABLE

Bombay: M. K. Shah, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street
Calcutta: H. D. Nag, 36 Bentatola Lane
Madras: South Indian Mercantile Co., 12 Mannaru Street

THE STATE AIDED BANK OF TRAVANCORE, LIMITED.

Head Office:—ALLEPPEY.

Branches:—Trivandrum, Changanacherry, Cochin, Quilon, Kottayam, Kayamkulam and Ernakulam.

(Under the patronage and support of the Government of H.H. The Maharaja of Travancore)

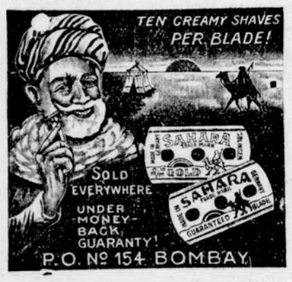
Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 7,94,090
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 3,62,660

Fixed Deposits are now received at the following rates:
6 months 4 per cent Per Annum.
1 year 5 per cent Per Annum.
2 Years & more 5 1/2 per cent Per Annum.

The interest is payable half-yearly. Every Kind of Banking business undertaken.

For further particulars apply to:—
C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., A.I.I.B., Manager.

SAHARA GOLD



"YOU SHOULD FORTIFY YOUR SYSTEM AGAINST NAGGING COUGHS"
Most of the weakening coughs and colds that come with wet weather can be prevented . . . if you take proper precautions. Give your body the extra strength it needs by taking Waterbury's Compound regularly. This time-tested tonic contains many body-building elements . . . pure liver and malt extracts . . . iron, copper and manganese . . . and other nourishing ingredients that enrich the blood and bring new vigour and energy. Fortify your body against the ills of the rainy season with Waterbury's Compound. You will surely enjoy better health.
Sold in blue and red wrappers—the red as a general and bronchial tonic.
WATERBURY'S COMPOUND
BUILDS UP RUN-DOWN SYSTEMS
M-95

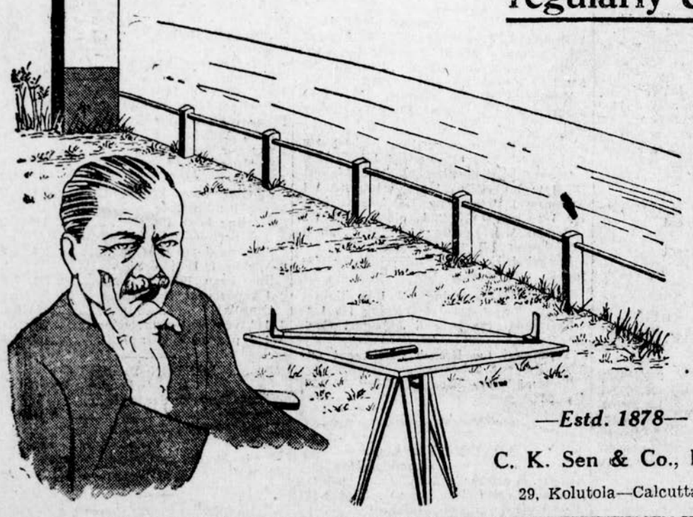
Stop Before Your Brain Signals Danger!

SYMPTOMS.—Great indifference; Lack of will power to undertake any thing; Distracted and Incapable of Mental Exertion from much Mental Work: Nervousness and Loss of Memory from Overwork; Tearing, Pressing, Throbbing, Bursting or Sick Headache; Flushed, Face, Rush of Blood to Head; Blindness or Flashes of Light or Blurred Vision.

TREATMENT:—Rub Jabakusum Oil well into the scalp with handfuls of cold water.

Make sure of genuine stuff and obtain supplies from the dealer intimately known to you.

Use Jabakusum Oil regularly & Keep Fit



—Estd. 1878—

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PEEK FREAN

make also
CHEESELETS, GOLDEN PUFF, ASSORTED CREAM, MILK
(in airtight cartons)

Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

Better Securities Stimulate Cotton Prices

Activity On All Round Buying Due To Bullish Political News

Vigorous Buying In New Crop Months | Sequel To The Passage Of The Smith Bill

SUBSTANTIAL RECOVERY IN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, May 15.

WALL STREET

Wall Street now condescended to recognise the bullish nature of the Current American Trade News with the result that a substtantial recovery in stock was soon noticed.

Operators willingly responded to the pleasing series of earnings statements and dividend announcements with a resultant advance touching three to seven dollars

NEW YORK COTTON

The distant positions on the Cotton Exchange seemed desirous of emulating the Stock markets performance stimulated by the passage of the Smith Bill and active October buying, prices registered a rise of 16 points.

CHICAGO.

Wheat prices opened steady but later eased slightly on absence of support and lack of foreign interest.

LONDON

The Franc recovered in a small market which apparently discounied the disappointing showing of the Banque's return. The market has reached a static position in which it is expected to remain until the New French Government assumes office.

NEW YORK.

New York cotton put up a very active performance on Thursday influenced by foreign and trade buying. Textile interests put in considerable purchases of October which maintained a bullish trend throughout the session. Denials of rumours that Administration may increase million bales limited gave further impetus to the market. The passage of the Smith Bill together with unfavourable crop reports broadened demand. Consumption report is considered much larger than expected. The undertone of the market looks much healthy and it is also believed that buying in October will eventually yield further profits.

Trading in October started at 1039+.5 which was also the lowest for the day. Considerable activity was visible throughout the day.

Steadier Liverpool advices, foreign buying, unfavourable weather reports, and stimulating movements in the Wall Street—all these factors imparted additional strength to the market. At the time of Liverpool close October was quoted at 10.44+.10.

Later on market gathered further strength on general buying influenced by bullish political news and unfavourable weather reports which lifted the October position to 1052+.18 being the highest for the day. But the sudden advance attracted some hedging pressure. However, the market showed an utterly indifferent attitude and prices ruled quite firm.

Finally the session closed down with October standing at 1050+.16. The spot finished at 11.66+.3.

NEW ORLEANS.

In sympathy with the rise in American futures, the New Orleans market also ruled firm May and July respectively finishing at 11.55+.4 and 11.27 plus .7. The spot here terminated at 11.63 +.3.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Against an expectation of two points higher the Liverpool October opened at 5.68+.3 which was also the lowest for the day.

After the recent uninteresting movements, the market to-day presented a very lively show throughout the session. The passage of Smith Bill which includes liquidation of one million bales yearly attracted trade and general buying. Eastern Belt needing rains very badly was also a stimulating factor.

During the final stage prices showed further improvement on foreign buying operations. Unfavourable weather news added enthusiasm in the advancing market. Loan cotton report is also considered bullish while crop accounts were less favourable.

Finally the market finished with October being quoted at 5.72 +.7 and the spot closed at 6.55 +.04.

EAST INDIAN.

The East Indian cotton market ruled steady and a rise of two points in all the months was registered at the close.

EGYPTIAN.

This group also somewhat active with a firm undertone Sakel May gaining 5 points and Upper July showed a rise of 7 points at the close.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandrian cotton market was active on general buying Sakel May showing a rise of 14 points while Upper July registered an advance of four points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 10.52+.18.

New York October Lowest 10.39+.5.

Liverpool October Highest 5.72+.7.

Liverpool October Lowest 5.68+.3.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Loan cotton report is considered 'bullish.' Offerings very limited. Large American monthly consumption figures. Crop accounts are less favourable.

New York: Market strengthened by Senate passing Smith Bill limiting Government sales this year to 7,50,000 bales. Cotton mainly under the influence of weather. Think far months a good purchase. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and tending to improve.

Senate passage Smith Bill and unfavourable crop reports Eastern belt broadened demand. Good foreign buying in October and December positions. Pool continues to sell May.

Consumption report bullish. Government policies helpful. Weather is generally favourable. Think market may do better for a time, although we would suggest taking advantage of such a bulge to sell.

Offtake of loan cotton exceeding expectations. Statistical position improving. East belt dry. Expect higher.

Better securities encouraged local buying. Technical position is getting strong especially in regard to new crop months. Weather was too dry over the Eastern belt.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

Liverpool: Market good on likelihood restriction Government controlled cotton cotton one million bales only per season if passed consider situation bullish as also consumption figuree heavy.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

Liverpool: Between midnight and daylight, no precipitation; cool nights. Rain badly needed in Eastern Belt.

Cables received through Reuters:—

Liverpool: Reports that rain was badly needed in the Eastern Belt was a bullish influence. Bombay buying distant months met with hedging and straddle selling. Closed steady.

New York: Market was active and strong on active buying, stimulated by bullish political news and foreign buying.

New York: The distant positions on the cotton market seemed desirous of emulating the Stock Market's performance, a sixteen point rise in New York Crop months following the passage of the Smith Bill and active buying especially of October delivery for foreign account and weather reports.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 14

July	11.38
October	10.50
December	10.48
January	10.49
March	10.49
Middling Spot	11.66

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	10
Amer Power and Light 5 pe rcent P A	44
Amer Forn Power Com	7
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	34
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	77
Columbia Gas	18
Int Tel and Tel	14
American Tel and Tel	161 1/2
Western Union Telg	79 1/2
New York Central	35
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Erie R R	12
Pennsylvania R R	30
Union Pacific R R	127
Great North Pfd	35
Northern Pacific Rly	28
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	39
Amr Water Works Com	21
Miosoure Kansas Texas 7 per cent P	21
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
General Motor	63 3/4
Packard Motor	11
General Electric	37
Kelvinator	21
Sperry Corporation	18
Westinghouse Airbrake	38
American Radiator	29
Int Cement	46
St Oil of N J	61
Socony	13
Chase Bank	36 1/2
National City Bank	33
Sun Life of Canada	475
Int Nickel of Canada	46 3/4
American Smelting	79
North Amr Com	25
Montgomery Ward	42
Sears Roebeck	66
Southern Pacific	32

Market growing better; on continuous favourable trade news. U. S. Steel Corp. operating 63 per cent. Packard has declared a dividend of 15 cents exdividend on 4-6-1936.

Total business: 1 1/2 million..

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 14

May	11.55
July	11.27
October	10.46
Middling Spot	11.63

NEW YORK

New York, May 14

New York 10-55 a.m.	
July	11.34
October	10.44
December	10.41
Noon Call—	
July	11.39
October	10.48
December	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 14

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	6,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool May 14

May	6.20+05
June	6.14+04
July	6.05+05
August	5.92+06
September	5.81+07
October	5.72+07
November	5.62+06
December	5.62+06
January	5.61+06
February	5.61+06
March	5.61+06
April	5.60+05
Middling Spot	6.55+04
10-12 a.m. quotations	
July	6.05+05
October	5.70+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 14

F G F Sakellaridis	
May	8.85
July	8.62
October	8.54
November	8.43
January	8.34
March	8.25
F G F Spot	8.06

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 14

Broach	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.97
Fine (Good staple)	5.12
Superfine (Good staple)	5.27
Oomra	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.04
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.19
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.34
Bengal	
Good	4.01
Fully Good	4.12
Fine	4.23
Scinde	
Fully Good	4.32
Fine	4.44
Superfine	4.56

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 14-5-36	6780000	4228000
Receipts yesterday 14-5-36	6000	1000
Exports to date 14-5-36	5535000	4211000
Stock at Ports 8-5-36	1759000	1878000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-5-36	1730000	368000
Stock at Liverpool 8-5-36	732000	736000
Visible Supply 8-5-36	4751000	4632000
Quantity in sight 8-5-36	11668000	7616000
Quantity out of sight 8-5-36	10823000	8302000

LINSEED OIL

London, May 14

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt	
May sellers	24/9
June August sellers	25

BOMBAY COTTON

Tone Firm

Bombay: May 15.

Yesterdays bullish activity in the American cotton prices lent an improved tone on the local cotton market. Buying element which was lately dormant has been again revived and hence the market receives the necessary support. Japanese houses are also reported to be slow buyers.

Cotton prices in New York yesterday showed considerable activity on foreign and trade buying operations unfavourable weather reports and activity in Wall Street added further strength to the market. The recent dull trading was entirely absent and on the contrary market presented a very lively atmosphere. The passage of the Smith Bill also caused better feelings in the market. October position is continuously being supported by textile interest. Inspite of some hedging and pool-selling, prices maintained a fairly bullish level.

Following bullish advices from America, our market here opened with Broach July at Rs. 202 and gradually improved to Rs. 202/8 on general buying and lack of selling pressure. During the earlier stage market remained more or less steady in absence of any improtant transactions. Price movements were confined within a quarter of a rupee range.

Though expected to open at a rise of three points the Liverpool October opened with a rise of 4 points and to one more point but subsequently was quoted at a rise of three points only.

The local market rose by about two rupees, J.|A. touching Rs. 203-4 on heavy buying by a speculator but later the rate declined by way of reaction. However, the tendency remains quite firm.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.:

	Rs.	as	ps.
Broach A/M.	201	4	0
Broach J|A	202	5	0
Broach A|M. 1937	200	4	0
Oomra May	188	8	0
Oomra July	187	8	0
Oomra D.|Jan.	182	0	0
Bengal May	162	8	0
Bengal July	149	0	0
Bengal D/Jan.	146	8	0
Teji Mandi April New	23	8	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.	... 174	170	165	162
Punjab	... 174	170	165	162
Oomra No. 3	198	195	192	188 ...
C. P. No. 1	208	205	202	198 ...
C.P. No. 2	203	200	197	193 ...
Broach No. 2	... 209	106	203	199
Punjab-Ame.	... 218	215	212	208
Surat	... 245	242	239	235
Rajpipla	... 242	239	236	232
Navsari	... 251	248	245	241

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 15

Bengal Superfine	169/171
Bengal Fine	167/168
Bengal F G	164/165
C P 1 Fine	203/204
C P 2 Fine	197/198
Arvi Fine	198/199
Ellichpur Fine	196/197
Berar Fine	191/192
Khamgaon Fine	192/193
Mulkapur Fine	188/191
Khandesh Fine	183/186
Jalna/Sailu	183/186
Burwah Sanavad	193/195
Mathia	178/181
Broach Fine	206/211
Dhollera	201/206
Punjab/American	206/216
Sindh-American	206/216
Cambodia	261/263
Compta	226/231
Westerns	191/201
Miraj	206/206
Jagadia Ankleshwar	234/237
Surat	243/246
Navsari	253/256
Kampala	327/328
Busoga	326/327
Manza	306/311

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 15.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	356	287,719
Central India	370	256,404
Barsi and Nagar	102	156,669
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	36,861
Berar	291	320,545
Central Provinces	145	87,551
Total Oomras	1,266	1,145,739
Dholera	2,096	159,902
N.-W. Provinces	...	61,712
Rajputana	44	76,197
Sind-Punjab	741	444,488
Broach	941	362,404
Coompta and Dharwar	647	46,842
Westerns-Northerns	156	30,537
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	861	12,579
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	52	175,928
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	5,804	2,540,240

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,251	408,232
Japan and China	2,130	1,001,781
Coast Ports	400	30,583
Up-country by Rail	...	146,579
Afloat in barbour for Europe China and Japan	...	45,688
Total	4,781	1,634,863

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 15

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/10
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	98/8
3 per cent 1941	104/13
3 per cent 1951/54	104/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/9
4 per cent 1943	111/2
4 per cent 1960/70	114/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/2
5 per cent 1939/44	119/2
5 per cent 1940/43	111/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/6
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/12
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore	110/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/7
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	108/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/6

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET

Tendency Very Firm

Bombay, May 15

Yesterday, our markekt remained very steady until the evening when suddenly the rates advanced on bullish rumours of large American purchase from China at 50 cents. However the rate dropped at the close on disappointing London advices.

London silver closed at 1/8d. higher for both Spot and Forward positions. India bought while China bought and sold. Sellers were quiet. Later India again bought. New York silver closed at 44 1/4 cents. Montreal futures closed with a rise of 70 points for May and Juiy posltions. The Shanghai closed at 1-2 3/8.

Trading in Jeth commenced around Rs. 51/6. Signs of yesterday bullish fervour were still visible to-day. During the early part, the rate improved to Rs. 51/15 on buying by a prominent firm and thereafter fluctuated in two annas range. The undertone is still firm and further bullish advices from abroad will eventually flare up the prices.

Later the market declined by about two annas on scattered selling operations. The tendency is yet firm and selling pressure is not heavy.

Rates at 5-30—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	51	13	0
Jeth	51	13	0
Ashad	51	15	0
Jeth Tajimandi	1	6	0
Ashad Tejimandi	2	2	0

GOLD STEADY

Bombay, May 15

Yesterday the London gold showed a decline of 3 points. Franc rate dropped by 15 points.

The uncertain trend regarding the American Government's silver policy and the irregular ups and downs in the franc rate make the local operators very cautious about their trading operations. However, the selling pressure is very light. Scattered buying support helps the market to maintain a firm level.

Trading in Jeth commenced around Rs. 34/11 about half an anna higher than the expectation. During the initial stage, market remained quiet and hence there were no price movements.

The day's Sterling Dollar and the Franc rates opened at 4.96 1/8 and 75.15. Subsequently they were quoted 4.96 7/16 and 75.27.

The above improvement caused some scattered selling as a result of which the rate slightly declined otherwise the market was quiet.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	10	6
Jeth	34	10	9
Ashad	34	10	6
Jeth tejimandi	0	4	0
Ashad tejimandi	0	6	0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 14

Spot	20 9/16
Forward	20 5/8

LONDON GOLD

London, May 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-3

RUBBER

London, May 14

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 7/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, May 14

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, May 14

	This week £
Total Bullion	205,100,000
Public Deposits	13,300,000
(a) Other Deposits	120,200,000
Government securities	89,900,000
(b) Other securities	21,100,000
Notes and coins	40,300,000
Notes in circulation	424,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	30.18 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include Bankers	88,200,000
(b) Other securities include discount and advances	8,800,000

Stupendous Activity On Stock Exchange

ATMOSPHERE OF ANIMATION AND BUOYANCY

OVER ZEAL IN TATA DEFDS | ORDINARIES ALSO FLARE UP

Nobody Knows When Unloading Will Start

Bombay, May 15.

Atmosphere of great animation and buoyancy reigned supreme over the entire Bombay Stock Exchange to-day.

Tata Steels were again in the limelight and registered a very precipitous rise over the previous level owing to continued support of the bulls coupled with bear covering.

Prices of both Tata Ordinaries and Tata Defds. flared up by leaps and bounds. The closing tone was quite firm and resolute. However, since prices have gone terribly high within the last five days without any reaction whatsoever, it requires great caution for fresh buyers, as, there is no knowing when unloading will start.

Opening at 515 Deffered have closed at 537|8 with occasional breaks. Ordinaries closed at Rs. 164|4.

Mills also exhibited brisk activity in sympathy with the rise in Cotton and Dyings, Kohinoor and Nagpur have registered a substantial rise. Hydro Electric group was also firm. Tata Power leading as usual.

Cements also kept firm. Alcock was also conspicuous to-day for a good rise. Government Paper remains steady at Rs. 98-7.

In view of reduction of debenture interest prospects of Kohinoor Mill seem to be bright and we see higher level for this grip on the basis of current rate of interest.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 15.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	712 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	171 8
100	Central India	XD. 238 2
100	Colaba	124 6
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	100 10
100	Gokak	168 2
1000	Hindustan	1575 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	61 4
100	Kohinoor	198 2
250	Laxmi	581 4
100	Madhavji	..... 4 12
250	Madras United	55 0
100	Morarji	705 0
250	Modern	45 6
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	119 6
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,985 0
50	Simplex	69 6
100	Swadeshi	169 6
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1170 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	107 8
25-50	Central	32 6
500	Imperial	1545 0
125-500	Im. Conty	331 4
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserv Bank	129 4
5	Union	58 6
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	XD. 37 0
70	Gwalior	123 12
160	Indian	491 4
40	Katni Def.	2500 0
100	Katni Ord.	387 8
10	Okha	277 8
10	Punjab	27 8
100	Shahabad	493 12
70	United	142 8
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	41 4
200	Oriental	4.990 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	158 12
100	Andhra Valley	1577 8
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	176 4
10	Broach	11 3
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	190 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 15

Century 166 168 170 71
Bombay Dyeing 705 8 2 7 5 12
Kohinoor 193 196 92 97 98|2
Central India 232 37 28 36 35 37 38|2
New Great 118 117 120 119|6
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 167 172 166 168 167 69|6 169|6
Bundi 37|6
I Cement 487 93 88 92 90 91
Punjab 27|14 8 10 8
Shahabad 495 97 93 94 93|12
Andhra 1575 80 77
Tata Hydro 161|14 162|8 161|14
Tata Power 1550 37 45 42 47 45 47
Tram Ord 155 154|11
T Steel Defd 625 27 29 23 16 27 20 32 30 40 37
T Steel Ord 160|12 161|12 160|8 162|8 161|4 163|4 163|12 164|4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 169 168|12 168|4 168
Bellapur 173 76 73 75 73|2
B Steam 285
B Burma 407 12 8 10 6 13 10

100	Tata Hydro	161 14
1000	Tata Power	1547 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	885 12
100	C. Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	81 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	787 8
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	34 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	637 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	164 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	212 8
50	Belapur Sugar	173 2
250	Bombay Steam	285 10
125	Bombay Burma	410 0
50	Bombay Burma Con.	143 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-11-3
50	Bombay Telephone	110 8
100	Indian Bleaching	113 12
100	Indian Radio	501 14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	490 0
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	16 4
80	Premier Construction	79 3
75	Tata Oil	15 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	299 6
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	XD. 510 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7	1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7	p.c. Tata Power	1550 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168 0
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0
Govt.	Paper	98-2-6

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 14

Broach A/M opening 197 1/4; highest 198 3/4; lowest 197 1/4; closing 198 3/4

Broach J/A opening 198 3/4; highest 200 1/4; lowest 198 3/4; closing 200 1/4

Broach A/M 1937 opening 195 1/4; highest 197 1/4; lowest 195 3/4; closing 197 1/4

Oomra May opening 185; highest 186 1/4; lowest 185; closing 186 1/4

Oomra July opening 184 1/4; highest 185 1/4; lowest 184 1/4; closing 185 1/4

Oomra D/J opening 177 3/4; highest 179 1/2; lowest 177 3/4; closing 179 1/2

Bengal May opening 161 1/4; highest 162; lowest 161 1/4; closing 162

Bengal July opening 157; highest 158; lowest 157; closing 158

Bengal D/J opening 144 1/4; highest 145 1/2; lowest 144 1/4; closing 145 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 2 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 23

LONDON METALS

London, May 15

Copper Braziers	£50 1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brand	£13 1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F O B	£204 1/4
Yellow metal	£40
Corrugated sheet 24 gauge	£12 3/4

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 14

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	107 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 15

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels	nominal
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	nominal
Wheat South Australian parcels Sellers	31

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 15

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	6 1/8

Latest Commercial News

RESTRICTED ACTIVITY ON NEW YORK COTTON

Pool Brokers Continue Selling

Heat Wave Sustaining Factor | Securities Rule Quiet

SILVER RISE ON INDIAN BUYING

Slight Improvement In Cross Rates

BOMBAY, May 15.

On Friday the London Exchanges opened with Sterling Dollar at 4.96 1/8 and than imporved to 4.96-7/16. Subsequently showing easier tendency on some selling pressure.

Franc opened at 78.15 and then appreciated to 75.28 on good support.

QUIET TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

Lack of fresh incentive on the New York Cotton Exchange restrained activity. Operators on the whole were indisposed to enter the market aggressively. Movements were narrow and irreuglar.

SILVER RISE

Indian buying on the London market was the chief cause for the day's rise.

WHEAT STEADY.

Chicago wheat market kept generally steady, with very little doing due to lack of fresh developments.

SECURITIES FEATURELESS.

Market was featureless due to lack of speculative interest. Securities were indifferent.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, May 15.

Previous closing	10.50
To-day's opening	10.50
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.49
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, May 15.

Previous closing	5.72
To-day's opening	5.76
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.75
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs 201-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 15.

New York Cotton was quiet but steady with lack of fresh incentive restraining activity while absence of relief in Eastern Belt and prospects of heat wave was sustaining factor. But operators on whole showed little disposed to enter market aggressively with result that prices movements were narrow and somewhat irregular.

Operations in October began at 10.50 i.e. unchanged from previous closing market was moderately active on steadier Liverpool Cables but there was no particularly noticeable however Pools brokers continued to sell May contracts which with some hedge selling caused October to fall 10.47. At this level market became steadier but outside interest was absent.

New York Cotton October closed at 10-49 that is one point lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.30/11.30) 11.37/11.37
October (10.41/10.39) 10.50/10.50
December (10.39/10.39) 10.45/10.48

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 15.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.20) 6.21
American July (6.05) 6.07
Egyptian May (8.85) 8.88
Egyptian July (8.62) 8.66

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 15.

Following a decline of few points in New York future, Borach July dropped to Rs. 201/8 from its official close of Rs. 202/8 at 5-30 p.m.

JUTES IMPROVE SLIGHTLY

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Jutes improved slightly again but the volume of business still continued to be small. Only few deals took place in coals at about current quotations. Fair volume of business was reported in teas at slightly improved rates. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady at late rates. Following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 105/2 small lot; three and a half per cent Government paper 98/8; three and a half per cent Loan 1947/50 107/11; four per cent loan 1943 111/8; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/9; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/14; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/10 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 111/12; five and a half per cent 1938/40 108/7; five threefourth Punjab bonds 1937 105/2.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 128.

Railways:—Futwah Islampur 91; Mymensingh Bhairabazar rebate 100.

Coals:—Bandeopur 8/6; Bansra 3/2; Burrakur 11/1; Equitable 30/4; Kalapahari 10/4; New Manbhoom 57/8; Talcher 1/4.

Indian Refineries 8/8; Howrah [illegible] pref 10/12—11/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 15.

Previous closing	4.96 1/8
To-day's opening	4.96 3/8
To-day's closing	4.96 7/16

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 15.

Previous closing	4.96
To-day's opening	4.96 1/8
To-day's closing	4.96 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 15.

Previous closing	75.13
To-day's opening	75.15
To-day's closing	75.23

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON SILVER

London, May 15.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 9/16)	20 7/8
Forward	(20 5/8)	20 7/8

The market was quiet steady.
London gold (£7-0-3) £7-0-2

DISCOUNTS

London, May 15.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, May 15. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.69 3/8) 5.67 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.54) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (63.25) 63.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 15.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 51/5, 51/5 and 51/7.

Market kept fairly steady early but later developed some steadiness on China advices indicating shipments of silver to America which induced some scattered buying and covering but on absence of any marked improvement in London Cables, prices reacted on selling and liquidation. Closed quiet 51/9, 51/9 and 51/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/11/3, 34/11/3 and 34/11/3. Trading was very quiet in absence of any enquiry and with London exchanges showing little change. Prices here fell and closed quiet at Rs. 34/10/6, 34/10/9 and 34/10/9

Panchmahal's Student's Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 15.

A conference of the Panch Mahals students was held yesterday and day before under the presidentship of Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan when the resolutions on the line of the last Ahmedabad students' conference were passed.

Jawaharlal's Visit To Khadi Bhandars

Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, Secretary, A. I. S. A., Bombay, writes:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will visit the Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road and Khadi Printing shop at Girgaum on Monday, the 18th instant.

Both these Bhandars will therefore, remain open for sale on that date.

ex div; Kaharmatty 475.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal telephone ordy 20/4; Cuttack Elec. 8/8; Mirzapore elec. 5/8; Upper Jumna elec. 10/14; Indian cables 7/12; Midnapore Zemindary 72/8 small lot; Bengal Timber ordy 186/8; Sugars Beland 14; Purnea 10/4;

Teas:—Dhunsari 2/12; Sapoi 8/6; Tezpur 1/4.

London Stock Exchange Firm

INDUSTRIALS AND BRAZILIAN IN GOOD DEMAND

American Silves Purchases

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 15.

Stock Exchange brisk rise Brazilian tractions on resumption ordinary dividends with payment thirty cents share first since 1932 provided new feature while other Internationals also firm on last nights strength New York elsewhere.

Australian silver mines benefitted reports large American silver purchases from far east.

Industrials heavy bullish.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 15.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, May 4, £97 3/4
Tuesday May 5 £97 3/4
Wednesday May 6 £97 3/4
Friday, May 8 £97 7/8
Monday, May 11 £97 7/8
Tuesday, May 12 £97 7/8
Wednesday, May 13. £97 3/8
Thursday, May 14 £97 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 15.

General business, poor markets. Generally dull and rather irregular apart from internationals and oil shares which firmer on better Wall Street advices.

Giltedged Securities and Home Industrials generally rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 1/2) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £207 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-9) 20-6
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 3/4
Hydro Electric (£6 5/8) £7 3/8
Musical Industries (25-10 1/2) 25-6
Princhin Johnson (45-3) 45-9
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 38-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7) 9-7 1/2
Woolseworth New Ford (129-7 1/2) 130-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (35-10 1/2) 35-6
University Ordinary (33) 32-3
Ford Motors (31-4 1/2) 30-9
Cable Wires (£8 1/8) £8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 124-4 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (157-6) 158-1 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20
Distillers (101-6) 102-3
Bred and Dyers (8) 7-6
British Celanese (11-0) 11
J and P Coates Ordinary (63) 55
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-3) 48-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (24-3) 23-9
Inter Nickels (£46) £47
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 14. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 £115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£115) £118 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£116 1/2) £112 3/8
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107 1/4) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (29-0) 28-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30) 31-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 58-9
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-3) 64-9
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
Goddar New (£11) £10 3/4
Moddar New (52-6) 51-3
Sub Nigei (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 41-3
Anglo Iranian (93-9) 95-7 1/2
Burma Oil (99-4 12) 98-9
Mexican Eagle (25-6) 27-1 1/2
Shell Traneport (98-9) 100
Royal Dutch (£34 1/2) £34 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/4) £48 1/2
L M Ford (£24 7/8) £23 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 3/8) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £137
London Board G Stock (£103 1/2)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 15.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 63) dol 64
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/4) dol 35 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 57) dol 58 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 121) unquoted.

SILVER CABLE

London, May 15.

The following cable was received from London to-day:—

More speculative buying by the East China India bought China sold.

THUNDERSTORM AND RAIN IN BENGAL

Light Showers In Frontier Province

POONA, May 14.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending May 13:—

Last week's western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain in Kashmir, in the near hills of the Punjab and West United provinces on the 6th and light thundershowers in Kashmir on the next day. Two fresh western disturbances entered the country during the week. The first was feeble and caused no precipitation.

The second gave few light showers in the northwest Frontier Province on the 11th and 12th and in Kashmir on the latter date.

Thunderstorm and rain occurred in Bengal throughout the week, in Assam for many days and in Burma, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, South Madras, Mysore and South Bombay Deccan for a few days. The day temperature was markedly above normal generally over the Punjab for the last three days.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-5-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .012 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 84.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 78.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.7 degrees 0.2 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.3 degrees 1.4 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 115 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-5-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SIND GOVT. ON NIEMEYER REPORT

KARACHI, May 14.

It is understood that the official view of the Niemeyer Report has been telegraphically sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India.

It is stated that His Excellency the Governor and several officials of the Sind Government met recently to review the recommendations, with special reference to Sind, and after the consideration of the same the Finance Department of the Government of Sind forwarded the local Government's comments.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: May 15.

Scindia Steam Nvg Coy's s s Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons Capt J V Griffiths arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Tuticorin, Coast Ports and Cannanore with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Rajput of 3398 reg tons Capt G P Robb arrived from Rangoon via Tuticorin, Coast Ports, Cannanore and Mangalore with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: May 15.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Alavi of 2161 reg tons Capt J E Payne sailed for Jeddah via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Begum of 3656 reg tons Capt W J Williams sailed for Bhavnagar and Verawal with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay: May 15.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 15-5-36:—

S.S. Cilicia (L T Co) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.
„ Sumatra (L T Co) for Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore and Kobe.
„ Rajput (T M) for Bedi Bunder.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: May 15.

S S Shinko Maru; Agents O S Kaisha: from Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Moji, Yokohama & Tokyo:—919 c|s art silk yarn, 89 c|s spun silk yarn, 246 c|s art silk goods, 919 c|s cotton and art S goods, 130 c|s silk P goods, 98 c|s silk goods, 126 c|s hosiery, 114 c|s cotton and art fents, 626 b|s cotton P goods, 783 c|s cotton P goods, 96 c|s clocks, 24 c|s toilet goods, 15 c|s felt hats, 74 c|s cotton fents, 18 c|s eyelets, 111 c|s glass bottles, 190 c|s porcelain, 17 c|s porcelain insulators, 366 c|s glass ware, 120 c|s glass bangles, 13 c|s stationery, 20 d|s anlline colour 11 c|s dental goods, 236 pkgs paint 225 d|s dyes, 87 c|s umbrella fittings, 150 d|s caustic soda, 200 bgs crude sulphur, 28 pkgs plywood, 34 c|s paper, 204 c|s window glass, 172 c|s earth tiles, 230 bdls strawboards, 210 coils iron wire, 183 bdls galv iron sheets, 535 c|s brass circles, 60 c|s toys, 25 c|s hardware, 25 c|s rubber goods, 200 bags dry ginger, 22 c|s elect goods.
22 c|s enamelled ware.

From Fusan:—9 c|s glass ware, 20 c|s enamelled ware.

From Dairen:—120 bags sago beans.

From Singapore:—23 c|s silk P goods, 386 bgs B'nuts, 54 bags nut megs, 5 bags long pepper, 1530 bgs sago flour, 102 bags damar batu, 192 bdls pine apple, 148 bdls rattans, 1500 bags copra.

From Colombo:—9515 bags copra, 74 bdls mattress fibres, 202 bgs aricanuts, 80 c|s tea, 100 d|s oil.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: May 15.

S S Viceroy of India, for London:—10 bales lamb skins, H A Aminoff; 25 c|s celluloid scrap, D M Mehta and Bros; 66 d|s magnesium chloride, P Manganese Works 33 c|s bristles, B Phillip; 114 b|s lamb skins, Cox and King Agents, Ltd; 7 bales cow hides, Ralli Bros, Ltd; 6 pkgs brassware, American Express Co., Ltd.

For Marseilles:—150 lbs brassware, American Express Co, Ltd.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—24 bales wool, Ralli Bros, Ltd; 67 bales wool, M Nissim; 2560 bags gr'cakes, K Devchand and Co., Limited; 1340 bags linseed, K Devchand and Co, Ltd.

S S Falkenfels, for Hamburg:—25 bales cotton fly, K P Thacker and Sons; 37 bales cotton waste oily, S M Vyas and Co; 109 bales cotton, P D Ashar and Co; 25 bls cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 56 bls cotton, Ralli Bros, Ltd; 165 bls cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—60 bales hide fleshing, B Ardeshir and Co; 356 bdls T wood scantlings, S D D Gilder and Co; 25 bls cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 62 bales cotton, Vakharia and Co.

For Rotterdam:—25 bales cotton, K Poonja and Co.

For Bergen:—25 d|s castor oil, S Oil Mills, Ltd.

S S Ranenfels, for Hamburg:—125 bales cotton fly, Tex: Pro. Ltd.

For Ghent:—220 bls cotton, Suleman and Co, Ltd.

For Antwerp (option to Rotterdam or Hamburg):—2000 pkts gr. oil cakes, A Omerbhoy and Co; 330 bls cotton, A Podar and Co; 62 bls cotton, Vakharia and Co; 660 bls cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Pres: Wilson, for New York: 160 bags pistachionuts, H M Ghazanfar; 220 bags pistachionuts, A El Ejil.

S S Cilicia, for Trieste:—220 bls cotton, K M Nathoo; 160 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 340 bls cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Susak:—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Singapore Maru, for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, A Podar and Co; 1000 bls cotton, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Atlantic Maru, for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, A Podar and Co.

For Moji:—250 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Mantai Maru, for Kobe:—93 bales cotton, Chhottani and Co; 400 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 541 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

W. DISTURBANCE PASSES AWAY

POONA, May 15.

Thunderstorms caused local rain in Burma, east Central Provinces and a few falls in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Madras Presidency. Mysore, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, east Rajputana.

The Western Disturbance is passing away eastwards through the Western Himalayas after causing local thundershowers in and near the hills of the Punjab and the west United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Akyab, Chittagong, 3 inches each, Masulipatam 1½, Darjeeling, Brignagar, Vellore 1 each.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orrisa, South Madras and a few stations in Mysore, south Deccan, United Provinces, east and north Punjab and Kashmir.—A. P.

How Sholapur Honours Dr. Ansari's Memory

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR CITY, May 15.

Prayers were offered for peace of Dr. Ansari's soul in Jumma, Mucca, Madina, Bagwan and other Masjids. To-morrow Abdul Karim Lunje will give a dinner to the poor. On the 17th a hartal will be observed and a library in late Dr. Ansari's honour will be opened and his photo will be unveiled.

Two public meetings will be held the same evening.

India's Freedom Will Sound End Of Imperialism

(Continued from page 1.)

nothing could be made out or understood about the problem unless the whole set of problems and the background behind them were studied. The rise of Hitlers or Mussolinis or Lenins were results of circumstances and he wanted the audience to try and understand the background and the resultant forces. He concluded by saying that mere study without action was futile.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVE.

In reply to a question regarding the policy and politics of the Indian National Congress, the President said that the aim and object of the Congress was to win Independence for India. It was economic and political freedom for Indians that the Congress wanted. And it was the Nationalist policy that the Congress was following.

Referring to Nationalism and history of its growth the speaker gave a detailed version of its development for the past 100 years, and said that while nationalism was a dominant force in Europe in the 19th Century, it came to Asia at a much later stage. It had developed in a pronounced and aggressive way only during the twentieth century; rather since the Great War. Nobody liked to be sat upon by another. Nationalism was something more than that to the West. Due to economic urges countries in the past had built up empires. The English Empire also had been built up in the same way. The English people came to India and India was exploited for Britain's benefit.

EXPLOITATION IN INDIA.

The Pandit explained in detail what was meant by exploitation and how India had been exploited. Since conditions had become progressively worse, the urge for protest had first entered the upper middle classes, then the middle classes and later the lower middle classes and had slowly gone to the masses, and that had become the national movement.

IF FREEDOM WAS WON

Continuing the speaker said that once economic and political freedom for India had been won, there was nothing to prevent the country from having closer connection with foreign countries. The Congress wanted to achieve Independence through peaceful and legitimate methods, but behind that lay the idea of power and sanction,—not like the Fascist power,—through mass action in the most civilised way.

SOLUTION OF INDIAN QUESTION MEANS.....

In reply to another question as to whether he would be satisfied if the problem of India was solved, Panditji replied: "Who, I?" He said he would work for a Socialist Commonwealth of the World.

He said that India was one of the biggest problems because if the problem of India was solved, the very structure of all Imperialisms in the world would be shaken. England might continue as a powerful country because it was a highly developed and highly civilised country, but it would not continue as an Imperialist Power.

WHY GO TO PRISON?

One of the members of the Group wanted to know from the Pandit as to why he wanted to get into the prison. He said that many people in the country had a great respect for him. They liked him. They liked the whole Nehru family. But if he had kept himself out of prison he could have done better work.

Panditji replied, amidst laughter, that it was not he who got into the prison, but it was somebody who put him in. His imprisonments were due to certain activities of his, which he considered good for India. He referred to the urge that was responsible for throwing him into the movement of Gandhiji. He said that the primary object of the movement was to give character, backbone and self-respect to the people, who had been in a state of demoralisation owing to continuous subjection and the Congress achieved its object to a great degree. Those who took part in that movement had to take risks and he took it.

He said he was at the Bar as a Barrister for seven years and he found that, that was futile, from the point of personal experience.

He wanted fuller life. He did not want to sit in ruts and the Non-Co-operation movement gave him the fuller life that he wanted.

AGRARIAN PROBLEM

Panditji then explained as to what was meant by Scientific Socialism as compared to the Socialism of Hitler. Referring to India he said that the major problem in India to-day was the agrarian problem. It was purely the Capitalist view point that he was giving when he said that Capitalism was bound to die. Even Mr. Montagu Norman had declared that the problems created by Capitalism baffled him. Capitalism when it came, did a lot of good. But what was good sometime back need not necessarily be good now when circumstances had changed. Conditions in Europe to-day showed that Capitalism was not functioning. In India the land system was not functioning. They should think as to why it was not functioning and try to find ways and means to stop the rot.

THE CHOICE

According to the speaker Socialism was the solution. But the choice was open to others to offer some other solution. According to the speaker, either they had to go back to the pre-Capitalist era or break the shackles of Capitalism and apply Socialism as the remedy. Historically, the speaker was convinced that Socialism was bound to come.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Questioned regarding the Civil Liberties Union that he proposed to form, the Congress President said that it was meant for the preservation of the civil liberties of the citizens. All Governments had an inherent tendency to encroach upon the civil liberties of the people. Such a question only arose when there was a conflict between the individual and the State. In England, France and America very much importance was attached to the principle of civil liberties. Explaining what the members of the Civil Liberties Union, who would be members from all political parties in the country, were to do, the Congress President said that even though people might belong to opposite camps and might not personally like, but even hate, the ideas preached by the other, he should fight for the free expression of what the other wanted to say.

The President then explained in detail the conditions prevailing in India and the repressive measures like the Press Act, the detention of about 3,000 detenus in Bengal, the vigilance over the friends and relatives of the detenus, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, other Provincial Acts, and asked the audience to study these conditions and measures.

After a vote of thanks to the guest of the evening moved by Mr. Talyarkhan the function came to a close.

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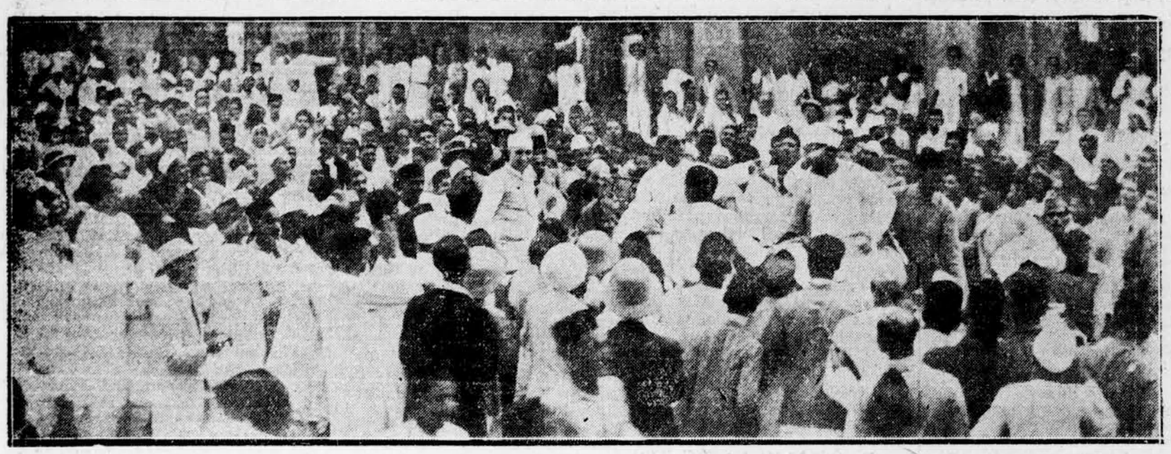
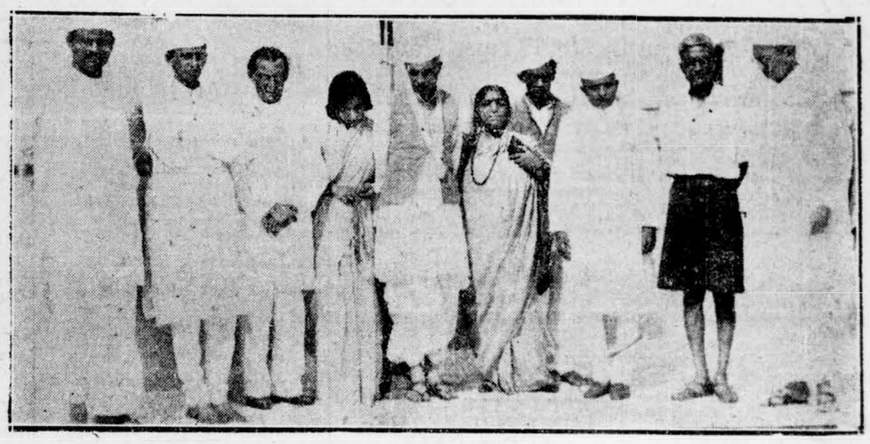
BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936

Bombay's Ovation To Congress President





Scenes at Victoria Terminus Yesterday: The President in centre. (Right) Panditji at Congress House (From left): Mr. I. S. Patel, Mr. Brelvi, Mr. Nariman, Mrs. Krishna Hatheesing (nee Miss. Krishna Nehru), Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Hatheesing, Mr. Nagindas Master, Dr. N. S. Hardikar and Mr. Mathradas Tricumji,

Unbounded Enthusiasm To Honour Nation's Tribune

Bombay Gives Rousing Reception To Congress Leader

JAWAHARLAL PAYS VISIT TO BUILDING WHERE CONGRESS HELD FIRST SESSION, 50 YEARS AGO

A Busy Day: Visit To Vithal Sadan: Chat With N. F. T. U. Leaders

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A rousing reception, unprecendented for its spontaneity and warmth, was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, who arrived in Bombay, this morning from Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail.

The train was diverted to an open platform at the Victoria Terminus Station, so that the people could have a better opportunity of participating in the reception arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The huge crowds gathering at the station since an early hour, pressed towards the platform in surging waves as the time of arrival of the train drew near, and stretched the energies of the Bombay National Guards and the Railway police to the utmost.

As the train which was late by fifteen minutes, was sighted, a thunderous applause burst forth, which was renewed as soon as the smiling figure of Panditji came into full view.

With difficulty Pandit Jawaharlal was led to his car, which proceeded on a route already fixed.

Immediately after the reception arranged in his honour, the first public duty fulfilled by the President was to pay a visit to the historic building, at Gowalia Tank, where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held fifty years ago. In the central Hall of that building, stood the President, looking around, for a minute. His silent tribute to the memory of the founders of the Congress paid, he drove to his residence at Warden Road.

Cheers En Route

Throughout the route from Kalyan crowds gathered at the wayside stations, and though the train did not stop, cheered the President as the train rushed along.

At Kalyan, representatives of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee and of the Bhandup and Mulund Village Congress Committees welcomed the President and garlanded him. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru got down on the platform while the train halted and almost at the last minute, desiring to take his leave of Miss Padmaja Naidu, seated in a rear compartment, dashed along the platform hurriedly, other Congressmen following him. The train was however stopped for a few minutes to enable the President to reach his compartment back.

At Dadar he was welcomed by the representatives of the Parel and Dadar Ward District Congress Committees.

Thunderous Cheering

At Victoria Terminus, huge crowds waiting since an early hour in the morning, surged forward amidst thunderous outburst of cheering, towards the open platform, as the train pulled up. The cheering renewed as the smiling figure of Panditji standing in the doorway, came into full view.

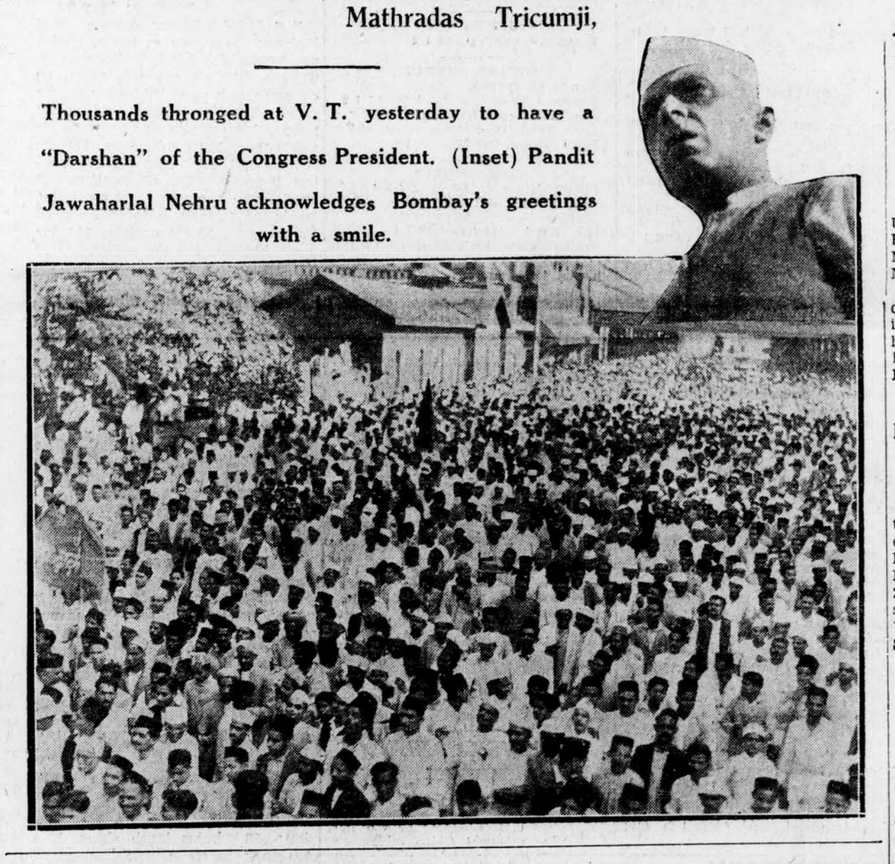
Visiting Bombay after a number of years, Panditji was accorded a fitting reception.

Hundreds of garlands were offered by various organisations, including those of workers and trade unions.

Among those present on the platform were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. G. N. Desai, Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Mr. Sunderdas Morarji, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, and Mrs. Deshmukh, Dr. Sathe, Mr. G. P. Hatheesing and Mrs. Hatheesingh, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Yusuf J.

(Continued on Page 3)

Thousands thronged at V. T. yesterday to have a "Darshan" of the Congress President. (Inset) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru acknowledges Bombay's greetings with a smile.



TOWARDS TRADE UNION UNITY

Congress President's Letter To Nagpur M. L. C.

NAGPUR, May 14.

"I hope some kind of Trade Union unity will be achieved in Bombay," says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a letter to Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C., Nagpur.

It is understood that the Pandit is keen about restoring unity in Labour ranks and will exert himself in that direction during his stay at Bombay.—United Press.

BROACH STRIKERS TO MEET JAWAHARLAL

BROACH, May 15.

It is understood that a deputation of the Broach Municipal sweepers, who are on strike for the last five weeks, will wait upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on May 20. The deputation will consist of some strikers and Messrs. Chunilal Vyas, Indulal Yajnik, Kamala Shanker Pandya, Dinker Mehta an,

President To Visit Akola

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, May 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will visit Akola on his way back to Allahabad from Bombay. He will stay here for a day only. A committee of eleven members has been formed by the Nagar Congress Committee to arrange his programme. At Akola there will be a meeting of Congress workers from the whole province and a public meeting. It is also decided to hold a Kisan meeting in some village near Akola. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will put up with Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, President, Vidharbha Provincial Congress Committee, in Rajasthan Bhawan.

On his way back to Allahabad from Bombay, Pt. Jawaharlal will visit Akola between 20th and 24th May, 1936.

INDIAN STEEL FOR HOWRAH BRIDGE

British Builders' Assurance To Commissioners

CALCUTTA, May 15

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that the Cleveland Engineering Company Ltd., whose tender for the new Howrah Bridge construction was recommended by the Chairman of the Bridge Committee of Calcutta Port Commissioners, has evidently, as a result of public opinion, agreed in a letter to the Bridge Commissioners, to purchase all the steel necessary for the construction of the bridge in India, so far as it is available here. —United Press.

Competitive Exam. For Admission To Services

SIMLA, May 15.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Imperial Customs Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Indian Railway Accounts Service will be held at Delhi in November 1936.

The rules governing the examination will be published in Part I of the Gazette of India dated the 16th of May 1936.—United Press.

Ayurvedic Medicos Form Federation

(From A Correspondent).

SHIROGA, (By Mail).

The 8th Karnatak Ayurvedic Conference resolved that a branch of the Federation of Oriental Medicine, Science, Learning and Culture be formed in the Karnataka with the following personnel:

Dr. G. N. Mangalavedekar, L.M. S., be the President of the Federation. Dr. K. Narasimha of Thirthahally, Vice-President and Vaidaraja B. B. Navale and Pandit Adya Anantha Charya, Pt. D. A. Halasikar, Hubli, Joint Secretaries.

A strong working committee consisting of 40 representatives from all parts of Karnataka was formed to carry out the objects of the Federation in the Karnataka area.

U. P. Council Office Opens

(From Our Correspondent).

NAINI TAL, May 11.

The office of the United Provinces Legislative Council opened here to-day. Sir Sita Ram, the President, has already arrived here.

KINGSTONE, Ont.—Charles Rooke paid off a 10 dollar bet with 1,000 one-cent pieces. It took him three months to collect them

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

WADE! WADE! WHERE ARE YOU GOING!
4-22
THE CROWN JEWELS ARE IN THAT BUS! I'VE GOT TO GET THEM
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COME BACK, WADE! THE GAS TANK WILL EXPLODE ANY MINUTE! IT'S SUICIDE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
WADE DOES NOT HEED DONAVAN'S FRANTIC WARNING ---- HIS CROUCHING FIGURE DISAPPEARS INTO THE RAGING INFERNO!

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